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THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 1 BRAZORIA, SATURDAY JUNE 20, 1835. NUMBER 42.

TERMS:

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

F. C. GRAY,

And will be printed for subscribers every Saturday at $5 per annum, if paid at the end of six months, or $7, if not paid until the expiration of the year

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages paid.

dvertisements of eight lines or under $1 for the insertion, and half that price for each continu-e—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement be withdrawn until paid for, but will be contin-at the expense of the advertiser.

☞ All communications of a personal nature be charged for the same as advertisements.

reeably to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the of medical censors for this jurisdiction, held in Brazoria on th ult., it was ordered that the following resolution be repud-in the Texas Republican for one month viz

esolved, That the applicant for Licence, shall have receiveb some public School, Society, College or University, legallvau ed, a degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicince or Surgery, iploma or other certificate evidencing his capacity to prac-edicine, Surgery, &c. &. &c. When such degree, dipioma, has not been obtained, the candidate for license shall and read a Medical essay and publicly defend it.

By order of the Board,

T. F. L. PARROTT.

Brazoria, March 14th, 1835.

Attorney at Law.

I. N. MORE*AND* will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is in Liberty, of the Trinity river.

Reference—W. *H.* Sledge, Jno. Chaffin, } Columbia.
J. S. D. Byrom, Brazoria,
P. C. Jack, Mosely Baker, } San Felipe,

m21 29

PILOTAGE of the Brazos.

THE undersigned being appointed Pilot by the Illustrious Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Columbia for the Bar of he Brazos takes this opportunity of informing all whom it may concern that he shall strictly adopt the following rules—In all cases when vessels approach the Bar, if prudent, they will be boarded if not observe the following signals. The Mexican Flag will be hoisted to the Top of the Staff in high water, and in crossing the Bar being two white Flags with a red Ball in each in a range, should it not be possible to board a Vessel and not prudent for a Vessel to attempt to cross the Bar the Mexican Flag will be hoisted half mast and under no circumstances will the signals be exhibited.

F. J. HASKINS, Branch Pilot.

Velasco, May 9th 1835.

P. S. The undersigned has provided two substantial Boats & a full crew and is determined to use every exertion in the discharge of his duties.— F. J. HASKINS.

Negroes, Land &c. for Sale.

scriber offers for sale one thousand ac-d, being part of the league granted by government to hriesman, situated on ver adjoining Henry Jones. This is st and best selections on the river and ption of about 700 acres previously sold r has the privilege of making his choice the quantity offered on any part of the e league which has a great proportion cane on it.

sell three or four negroes and about one d of cattle of which there are about six k oxen. The land will be sold in tracts asers.

JOHN R. JONES.

BRAZORIA TEXAS.

JUNE 20, 1835.

We have copied below an article from the Louisiana Advertiser, under date of the 28th of May, noticing the seizure of the Schrs Martha and Columbia, the former under American and the latter under Mexican colors. We are persuaded the writer of that article could not have well understood the case or he would not have used the expression "most attrocious act of Piracy." We have taken some pains to inform ourselves of the character of that vessel, (the Montezuma) and we learn that she is regularly commissioned by the Government and that she made the seizure for having what the commander alledged to be contraband goods on board—we do not know anything of the character of the officer in command of the Montezuma at the time the seizures were made, but we do not know that the writer of the two articles published in the paper referred to, of the 27th and 28th ult, has made use of an expression, such as the "most attrocious act of Piracy," that he is not borne out by. It would be singular indeed, if the Mexican Government, could not make a seizure of a vessel under their own flag, for having violated their own revenue laws We have understood, some of the passengers on board the Martha were detained & carried to Vera Cruz. We regret this, because it seems to us to be an exercise of an arbitrary power, which nothing that has come to our knowledge would warrant. We are extremely anxious to hear what has become of these vessels, and what has been done with their cargoes—for upon this, much depends whether we are to censure the commander of the Montezuma or not.

We have received New Orleans papers up to the 28th May, which informs us that the cotton market remains firm and steady —The following are the sales on the 27th and 28th ult.

1224	bales	Alabama at	16 1 2 cents
108	do	do "	18 1-1
1700	do	Mississippi, at	18
130	do	do "	17
1564	do	do "	17 3 4
220	do	" "	20
3300	do	Tennessee	17

From the Louisiana Advertiser
MAY 28, 1835.

We yesterday noticed a most attrocious act of piracy, committed on the coast of Texas, by a vessel under the Mexican flag, and commanded by a notorious pirate, who was tried here a few years since for a similiar offence, and narrowly escaped with his life.

We have been politely furnished with the following correspondence, which clearly proves that our intelligent merchants and underwriters, early foresaw the dangers to be apprehended to our valuable commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, and took all proper means to avert them.

It is to be lamented that the answers to the following letters cannot at this moment be found, but the substance of them is given us, by a gentleman who carefully perused them.

Not only the property of our citizens is endangered by these freebooters, but their lives also, as in the case of the Pearl, alluded to below, three Americans were taken from her, and have not since been heard of, what may be the fate of those now captured, time alone will develope.

We have ascertained, with sincere pleasure, that our Collector, J. W BRIEDLOVE, Esq. with a promptitude, which deserves the utmost praise, has despatched the Revenue Cutter, with sixty days provisions and Stores to the scene of robbery, in order to protect the flag, persons and property of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2nd, 1834.

THE HON LEVI WOODBURRY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington

Sir:—The undersigned, Presidents of the several Insurance offices of this city, beg leave to represent to you, that large amounts of specie are daily arriving here from Mexico. That said specie is transported in small unarmed vessels, and well grounded apprehensions are entertained, that, in the absence of any U. S. naval force, piracies [illegible]

The undersigned, therefore, request that a public vessel of war be stationed in that part of the Gulf of Mexico, situated between Vera Cruz and New-Orleans, and ordered occasionally to appear off Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamores, and the entrance of the river Mississippi.

We are sir, respectfully, your obedient servants

[Signed] THOS. URQUHART,
President of the Orleans Insurance Company.

JOHN K. WEST.
President of the Louisiana State Ins Company.

PETER LAIDLAW.
President of the Louis'a Ins. Comp.

CHARLES HARROD.
President of the Mississippi Insurance company.

M. MORGAN.
President of the Merchant's Ins. comp.

JOHN ANDREWS.
President of the Western Ins. comp.

THOS BARRETT,
President of the Atlantic Ins. comp.

[The reply of Mr. Woodburry to the above letters has been mislaid. It was however prompt; and promised every protection that was asked for.]

MOST ATROCIOUS PIRACY.

We learn by a gentleman just arrived from Texas, that a vessel called the Montezuma, commanded by a notorious Pirate, who has been tried for his life on a charge of piracy in this city, is now cruising off the coast of Texas, and purporting to be a Mexican national vessel.

The schr. Columbia, under Mexican colors, with a cargo worth upwards of 50,000 dollars, bound from this port to Brazoria; and the schr. Martha under American colors, with a cargo valued at 10,000 dollars, have both been seized by this Pirate, and nominally ordered to Vera Cruz, for adjudication; but from the circumstance that the passengers of both vessels were landed on the coast of Texas, without their baggage—and other information obtained—it is highly probable these vessels will be standed upon some part of the Mexican coast and their cargoes and valuables disposed of, as these pirates may have agreed upon.

Great fears are entertained here for the fate of several valuable vessels, which have recently departed from this port for Matagorda, Brazoria, and Galveston.

Under such circumstances, would it not be expedient for the Collector of the port, in the known absence of any of our Naval vessels, to despatch immediately the Revenue Cutter, to protect our flag?

While on this subject it may not be amiss to state, that the property already captured, as well as that now in jeopardy, is nearly all insured in this city, and we are positively assured, that reiterated applications have been made from the several Insurance offices here, both to the Navy Department [illegible] and to the President of the [illegible] States for protection to our valuable commerce with Mexico, pointing out the very danger now recorded, but without we are sorry to add, any protection having been afforded

When we consider the immense value of our trade to and from Mexico,—that it is conducted altogether in small unarmed vessels, laden with the precious metals, in exchange for the merchandize transported it is not surprising that such a commerce should excite the cupidity of the pirate; and not less surprising that it should so long have been left unprotected by our own government.

COMMUNICATION.

(*For the Republican.*)

ODD CRUMBS—FROM A BACHELOR'S JOURNAL.—No. 7.

Among the senses with which I am blessed by the God of nature, none afford me such singular satisfaction, as that of smell, though at the same time it must be confessed, that I deprecate any "villanous compounds" as much as any one.

When I ramble in the damp woods, and inhale the odorous life of the flowers, or in wandering by some city garden, catch the heavy breath of the evening primrose or carnation pink, I feel as contented and quiet, as a Bachelor *can* feel—Many a time have I lingered in my sisters arbour, or strolled among the "parterres," which she watched with such care, until the late stars had risen—dreamily and luxuriously revelling in a world of my own creation, and associating with every modification of that midnight fragrance, the forms and faces of the lost—the loved,—

Nothing so vividly calls to my mind the features of absent friends, as the recurrence of the *perfume* they use—were I a painter, you should see a different head start out from the canvas, for every delicate scent you presented. I have conversed with several, of romantic temperaments, and find that to all of them, familiar odours are not only grateful, but singular vivifiers of remembrance—calling up from the 'sepulchre of oblivion' scenes and circumstances otherwise entombed forever—this is what I call, *nosing* out the Past!

Who can perceive the fragrance of the honeysuckle, or the wild alder bloom, without thinking of his earlier days? days, when he played truant, and hunted bird-nests—I frequently played truant in the spring, and to this late day the smell of an apple blossom would conjure up the ghosts of an hundred 'ferrulas.'

There are certain occasions on which I have observed a constant use of the same perfumes—I never attended a *funeral* in my life, when I did smelll *musk*—musk, with me, is synonymous with *mourning*—at parties, 'soirees, conversations, and all the coteries of fashion', you will be guiled with "Extrait de Mousseline", and 'Eau de Cologne'; while on all *literary* occasions, you will be shocked with Hartshorn, or obfuscated with 'Attar of Rose.'

Now the use of *delicate*, artificial perfumes, I admire—the most fashionable lady I ever knew—a celebrated 'belle', and a consummate conquette; only used 'one drop' of concentrated *Mouselle*—the odour that lingered around her, seemed dim, and distant, and misty; you could not define it; it was indistinct, yet magically sweet, like a gale from Arabia—I have seen her in the morning; she used no fragrance then, but that of flowers, and they rested in her hair; in the evening, she came from the hand of her '*artiste*', and her *odours* even, bore the stamp of fashion; she said, 'no perfumes are pleasant in the morning, but those of *blossoms*; in the evening, we relish the fragrances of *art*'—*she was right.*

I must not forget to mention the peculiar and welcome smell of new books—every lover of literature will know precisely what I mean; I never saw a scholar who was not fond of the damp perfume which lives among the leaves of a new work; when I wish thoroughly to imbue myself with the spirit of an author, I desire his volumes fresh from the press; the pages damp, and the sheets uncut. I have stepped into book stores a thousand times, just to amuse my olfactories, and if I had chosen my own path in life, should at this time have been a bookseller's clerk.

There are different odours from different books—and different scents from the same books at different ages. Now nothing to me, has the peculiar smell of an old *law book*, except, Java coffee'—it is almost an anomaly in the world of smells; it is unique—*Theological* books do not smell so; neither do *medical* works: the first, have the odour of 'Court Plaster,' and a clergyman's gown—the second seem imbued with stale Camphor, or 'Turlington's Balsam', & stale Records smell for all the world, like cracked parchments, old cobwebs, and wormy quills.

I fancy there might be a *system* of smells applied to works in the varied departments of literature; quere de hoc? would not an astronomical treatise smell *brassy?*

I was employed once by an old lady, to burn a pile of books and Mss.; a kind of fire offering to the 'manes' of her 'cara sposa', who had been one of 'the literati'; they made a glorious bonfire; never had the ideas contained in them shone brighter. Among the mass, I found Newton's 'principia'—I smelled of it, and the fragrance so reminded me of my quondam *mathematical Professor*, and the Problems of Euclid he strove to dovetail into my noddle, that I flung it back into the flames—by the bye, the *warmest* reception I ever gave it

* * *

[For the Republican.]

Touch'd by Ithuriels Sphear, up sprang the Devil, in his own likeness, with all his hedious deformity.

Mr. Editor—In the olden time, I was begot by wisdom, out of necessity. In these days, the strong tresspassed upon the weak, the rich upon the poor.—And so wisdom thought it best, to bring my family into Britain, to protect the weak and the poor, from such grievous evils.

They so disposed the matter, as to bring me into the wold, with a full grown family of twelve sound yeoman.—And ordained as the first maxim of the family, to be preserved, and adhered to, as a sort of pier-loom, on which our healthy existence depended, that we should starve on our seats rather than permit injustice to be done to any man. And also ordained, that so long as any one of the family remained virtuous, intelligent, and true to his duty, no subject of Britain or her offspring; however weak, however poor, however humble, should have an unrighteous verdict and judgment pronounced against him; even tho' a Grand Duke, Viscounts, or Lord of the Manor should be plaintiff.

It is true, that in some times of political trouble, the mighty may have seduced the whole of my family, so as to procure an iniquitous judgment, to please the King or Nobles. But as History does not say positively whether the whole of the family were corrupted, or whether Judges made for the purpose smothered the voices of the virtuous part of my family, and made the world believe the unrighteous verdict & judgment were given with their consent; I shall not acknowledge that any such stain ought rightfully to rest upon my name and race.

Be it as it may, my family, remain in Britain and the United States, in sound health and full vigor.

Having heard that some of the junior branches of the family had crossed the ocean, and located in the United States; I crossed the great water to inspect their doings.

I am rejoiced to say, that I found them there, true to the principles in which they were educated, and should have rested at that, had I not perceived my name was used in this strange land.

So I came here, to prevent if possible, my name and race being perverted and contaminated by a strange people.

Judge of my grief and astonishment, Mr. Editor, to find my name used by a mongrel creation of no kith or kin with my family.

What could the jurist who put my name in the law here, have thought or intended? Was he a disciple of Darwin, and believed in the perfectability of human nature? I should think so, for he has so shaped the law, that instead of one sound man on a jury being able to stay inequitous verdict, he has provided that there must be five men of uncorruptible integrity, sound intellect and firm of purpose, to give the citizen the least chance of justice!! As though he believed the people of Texas in the progress of perfectability, had become five times as virtuous, five times as intelligent, five times as honest and five times as attached to the sound administration of justice, as their ancestors of Britain, amongst whom I was first begot; or those of the U. S. A. by whom I am still recognized and respected. Or did he expect that political troubles were coming on, that he might be appointed judge, and that in suits involving political questions, or the interests of his friends, it might be easier to corrupt eight of my family than the whole twelve; or at a push could discharge all of the citizens named in the veniro, not favorable to his views, and if the rest should not be sufficient for a panell, make it up of *Talismen*, aliens and others, (as done at last court) so as to get a verdict suited to his purpose!!!

Why sir, the practice under this law miscalled by my name, realizes the rule of Court, made absolute in the trial of that murdered man, Admiral Byng; "that to whatever the majority decreed, the rest must subscribe!"

Out upon it, Mr. Editor, I will not own this Bastard, as belonging to my family or race, but will be off, like a scared speculator at the sound of the horn of Coahuilatexanus, to a region where liberty law and justice, are not *Vox et praeterea nihil.*

Leaving with you my blessing and praying to God that when you next ask for one of my family, you may not be served with a stone for bread, but with one of my legitimate offspring.

OLD JURY

San Felipe, June 9, 1835.

Mr. Gray,

Sir;

I observe in the last number of your paper, a publication above the signature of Capt. John Chaffin. The last sentence of which, appears to cast some reflection upon the president of the Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Columbia, for not having issued a License to Dr. Harris at the time he applied;—at that time, I handed him the law, which governs the Ayuntamientos respecting Licenses and asked him for his papers, to which he replyed, that he had none.—

In order that the public may judge how far I am censurable for not granting Dr. Harris a License, you will have the goodness to publish the 110th article of Law 37—which was enacted by the Congress of the State of Coahuila and Texas on the 15th day of June 1827.

And oblige yours Very Respectfully
A. BRIGHAM.

LAW 37.

Art. 110. The Ayuntamiento shall not permit Physicians or Apothecaries to exercise their professions, without a previous presentation of their diplomas, or certificates from the respective scientific authorities, or corporations;—accrediting fully their qualifications.—

The diplomas presented by foreigners of said professions, must be revised by the Governor, to obtain permission to exercise their professions in the settlement of the respecive municipalities.—

BRAZORIA TEXAS.

JUNE 20, :::::::::::::::::::::::: 1835.

To Correspondents.—We have received a Cummunication in answer to an article ... paper of last week signed "X." Our Correspondent seems to have mistaken the author of the piece he alludes to, the gentleman to whom he refers we can assure him, is not the author of "X" and as his piece is rather too personal for any one else, we must decline publishing his article.

Dr. Applewhite being absent, is the cause, we presume of *his* silence.

The Farmer No. 2. is received, and shall appear in our next.

We are indebted to Judge Smith our late Political Chief for the following sketch or memorandum of laws passed by the late Congres of Conhuila and Texas.—This memorandum was enclosed in a letter from the Judge's Correspondent at San Felipe, and therefore entitled to entire confidence.—

1st. A law for the appointment of three commissioners for Texas to decree upon all disputed land titles. This law has been made in pursuance of the recommendation of Judge Smith while Political Chief.—

2nd. A decree restoring the upper Colony to Austin and Williams with a clause respecting the rights of those who legally acquired lands under Robertson, &c. &c.

3d. A decree for the appointment of one additional Commisioner to put the loose families in the Department of Nacogdoches in posession of their land &c.

4th. A decree relative to estrays providing a summary method of having animals appraised by two apprasers appointed by the Alcalde and sold in three months if not claimed and proved.

5th. A decree declaring that in future Empresarios shall receive no fees whatever, from settlers not introduced at their expense, &c.

7th. An ineffectual attempt has been made to change the seat of Government to Bexar.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description is neatly executed with despatch at this Office.

Race.

THERE will be a match race over the Columbia Turf, Thursday, 1st Oct. next, between Capt. John Chaffin's h... Gambler and P. R. Splan's horse Rocket, for One Thou... Dollars.

Also, the Columbia Jockey Club will commence on Mond... the 5th October.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between George Huff & Son, is this day dissolved by limitation.

G. HUFF,
W. P. HUFF.

San Felipe, May 14, 1834.

DOCTOR E. HARRIS,

HAVING located himself permanently in Columbia for the purpose of practising Medicine, Surgery, &c; is now ready to attend to any business in his line. His office is next door to Mr. John Chaffin. By strict attention to business, together with the success which has attended a long course of practice in the United States of the North, he hopes to share a part of that public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on his brothers in the profession.

Notice.

THE undersigned gives this public notice that he has been appointed Agent for the different Insurance Companies in the city of New-Orleans; and whereas, in order the insurers may be the more fully satisfied of the fairness of all losses that happen here or on the adjacent coast, certificates of the Agent will be required before any loss will be paid. 5-1 EDMUND ANDREWS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Austin, dec'd. will present them to the undersigned for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, will make payment to him and no other.

j19-3 T. F. L. PARROTT.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership herotofore existing, in the name and style of A.G.&R Mills is by mutual consent, this day dissolved, except in liquidation, those having claims against them will please present them for payment and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, or satisfactory arrangements—otherwise indulgence will not be given.

A. G. Mills,
R. Mills.

N. B. The business will in futura be conducted by Robert Mills and David G. Mills in the name & style of Robert Mills and Comp., and their goods will be sold at reasonable prices for cash on the usual credit, to punctual customers.

NEW GOODS.

HANDY & LUSK

HAVE just received from New-York, per schooner Elizabeth Jane, a very extensive assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS—

All of which they offer for sale by the Bale, or Piece, at New Orleans prices, for cash. Also, assortment of fashionable ready made summer clothing. Fine Guns, pocket, belt, holster and duelling pistols; a few medicine chests for plantations.

m2.35

Boarding School.

MISS TRASK respectfully announces to the public her intention of opening a Boarding School, for young ladies and misses, on the first of January, in Coles' Settlement:

Boarding per week, $ 2
Tuition per quarter, $6 to 10

For particulars, those interested are referred to
John P. Coles, Coles' Settlement,
Asa Hoxey, " "
Dr. J. B. Miller, San Felipe,
James F. Perry, Brazoria,
W. C. W[illegible]
C[illegible], Columbia.

Coles Settlement, Dec. 2, 1834.-19tf

[For the Republiblican.]

Mr. Editor.

In the communications which I made it was not my design to injure or wound the feelings of any one. My object was to place the law before the public, so that those interested might know what was required of them. It is notorious that our laws are not to be found in a permanent form, that they are scattered on sheets as loose, and disconnected as the prophecies of the Sibyl. It is equally notorious that our population is made up almost entirely of foreigners, some of whom have been in the country but a short time; and I thought that I was doing the parties interested a service in having the laws published. So far as Dr. Harris is concerned I could not havebeenpersonal to him, I know nothing of the facts communicated by Mr. Chaffin and did not know but that he was regulary licensed by the Board. As to Dr Applewhite I understand that he was a regular graduate, if so he had only to present his Diploma and I cannot see that my remarks could do him any injury. No one can be further from giving offence to Mr. Chaffin than myself, we have long been friendly, he has done me many acts of kindness; and I am the last person to repay such acts, by wanton insult in the public prints. I hope Mr. Editor that I have brought this matter so far as I am concerned) to a conclusion; I have long since trespassed upon my original design; and whilst I neither beg the favors, nor fear the hate of any man or set of men, I desire an end to this controversy which is alike devoid of pleasure or profit.

M. D.

Expeditions of Discovery to Southern Africa.—On Wednesday, as we announced, Captain M'Conochie delivered a highly interesting lecture, on the expeditions of discovery to Southern Africa and British Guiana, which have been undertaken at the suggestion, and in degree at the cost of the Boyal Geographical Society. The very full account of these highly important expeditions, given nearly twelve months since in the Athenæum, makes it unnessary for us to go again into particulars, but we may be allowed to extract from the able report in the Times, some of those facts with which the lecturer at once illustrated his subject and interested his audience Of Abssinia, Captain M'Conochie observed, that it "was already well known, from expeditions from the north of Africa; but of the regions to the southwest of it we knew but little, and that little only from travellers who had penetrated but a short distance from the seacoast. We had no detailed accounts of those countries. The efforts of Salt to extend inquiry had not been very successful, and the result of his inquiries had not been satisfactory. What we did know of those countries we had learned from the early Portuguese missionaries. The report of Captain Owen had given a statement favorable to the character of their inhabitants, as far as he had the means and opportunity of exploring and inquiring. They had a tolerably correct knowledge of the principles of trade. It was probable that the country intervening between the eastern and western coasts was partly pasture. It had been asserted that in their trading, merchants had passed from the Portuguese colonies on the western coast to those on the eastern; but such accounts were not established by evidence on which we could rely.—Athenæum.

GRAND BALL,

ON THE 4th. JULY AT

VELASCO.

THE public are Respectfully informed that their will be a Ball, given at the Velasco Hotel, on the 4th July next.

Velasco, June 20th, 1835-42.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Riggs & Hesskew, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those indebted to the above firm will please call and make payment to Hiram Riggs who is authorised to receive all monies due the firm. The bussiness will be continued by W. A. Hesskew.

HIRAM RIGGS.
W. A. HESSKEW.

AUCTION

SALE OF FURNITURE.

ON the 15th, day of July next, will be sold at Bolivar to the highest bidder for Cash the house-hold Furniture of the subscriber consisting of Parlour, Chamber and Table Furniture—Saddles Bridles Books &c. &c.

HENRY AUSTIN.

Bolivar June 20th 1835. 42—3t.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that Ann Eliza Whilkerson a minor within the years of puberty is without a Tutor or Guardian, & that said minor has property, which is about being wasted & destroyed; Now I, Silas Dinsmore, Primary Judge of the jurisdiction of Columbia and Ex-Officio Judge of Probate, give notice to all persons concerned, desiring the appointment of Tutor or Guardian of said Minor, to make application to me on or before the 11th day of July proximo, as I shall on that day proceed to make an appointment, as the law directs. Given from under my hand in office this day the 19th of June, 1835.

S. DINSMORE, Primary Judge,
and Ex Officio Judge of Probate

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. M'KINSTRY Adm'r. of the estate of Jesse W. Vance, decd, filed his petition, stating that he has funds in his hands belonging to the succession but not sufficient to satisfy all the demands against it. This is therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the creditors of said succession, to appear before me at my office in the town of Columbia on the fifteenth day of June next then and there to establish their demands and receive their just proportion of the funds on hand.

SILAS DINSMORE.

Columbia, May 3d, 1835 36.tf.

☞ The creditors above referred to are notified that the above meeting is fixed for the 1st Monday in July, proximo, at which time they again are notified to appear. S. DINSMORE,

Columbia June 16, Primary judge.

W. P. HUFF has just received from New Orleans a small assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which he will sell cheap *for cash and cash only* —

Those indebted to the firm of G. HUFF & SON will do well to call and pay their notes and accounts.

G. HUFF & SON.

San Felipe, May 23, 1835.3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Samuel Young, dec'd., requests all those having claims on said estate, to present them duly authenticated for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be bared; and all those indebted to the estate, will make immediate payment.

THOMAS SHADONE.

DOCTOR ARTHUR APPLEWHITE,

HAVING located in Brazoria, offers his professional services to the Citizens and inhabitants of Texas.—He received his medical testimonials from one of the best schools of the eastern Cities, and will with pleasure exhibit them to any person or persons who may call at his office, he hopes by his punctuality and success to merit a share of public favour.

Brazoria, May 23, 1835. tf.

NEW TOWN

AT THE MOUTH OF THE

LABACCA

AND at the Pass of Matagorda Bay Known by the name of Cox's point.

This town presents every advantage of location necessary to the establishment of a commercial place, being the only good landing at the bay where vessels can come to with safety, and the most convenient to the Mexican trade, and also surrounded by a fine body of land it must evidently be a town of business in a very short time.

A Sale of Lots will take place on the 9th day of July next.

Purchases can be made at privat sale previous to the day of sale.

COX & SUTHERLAND.

2.35-m.

WAGON MAKING

THE subscriber is now prepared to attend to any business in his line, his shop is at his plantation on the Bernardo, three miles from Brazoria where wagons will be made and repaired on moderate terms.

J. B. COWAN.

38.tf.

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING A PAPER UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE TELEGRAPH AND TEXAS PLANTER

The undersigned proposes to publish in the town of San Felipe de Austin, a paper under the above title, the columns of which shall be devoted to the diffusion of political and other useful knowledge.

That this is the most oligible location for such an establishment, is evident, from the fact that it is the point where the communications from the interior are earliest received; and being a central place, papers may be distributed with facility to all parts of the country.

The Telegraph will be a tool to no party; but will fearlessly expose crime and political error wherever met with —Its column will be open to all; but the editors will reserve to themselves the right of rejecting such communications as they may deem unworthy or improper to be inserted.

The Telegraph will ever be ready to advocate such principle and measures as have a tendency to promote union between Texas and the Mexican Confederation, as well as to oppose every thing tending to dissolve or weaken the connexion between them.

The papers from the interior will be received, and every things of importance to Texas will be immediately translated and inserted in this paper. Thus it will be rendered the most speedy vehicle for conveying to the people the information most important to their interests. No pains will be spared to make this paper interesting to all classes of readers.

By pursuing this course, the editors hope to render the people of Texas a service so important, as to secure a liberal patronage.

JOSEPH BAKER,
GAIL BORDEN, JR.
JOHN P. BORDEN.

CONDITIONS.

The Telegraph will be printed every week, on a sheet larger than any hitherto published in Texas, at $5 per annum in advance, $6 at the expiration of six months, and $7 if not paid until the end of the year.

PROPOSALS,

Repeated applications having been made at [illegible] office for copies of the Federal and St[illegible] tions, and various Statutes of the [illegible] the Colonization Laws that time after time [illegible] printed by the different previous proprietors of this establishment, the subscriber and proprietor is now making arrangements to procure all of said laws of the State applicable to this Colony, and to have the same translated by a translator whose capacity shall be admitted, and to publish the same, after the arrangement of several members of the bar; with an index and marginal notes. The subscriber is well satisfied of the general utility of such a compilation, he therefore intends to spare no pains or expense in its accomplishment. If he receives that support that will justify the publication the work will be offered to the public as soon as it can be prepared, at Three Dollars for each copy, to be paid on the delivery of the Book. That no more than the number subscribed for will be printed, the subscription list is now offered to which all disposed to encourage the work can be subcribed before the same is closed.

F. C. GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE estate late property of Edward Robertson deceased, will be leased for the term of one year. It is situated 3-4 of mile from town, and consists of about one hundred and twenty acres of land, twenty of which is cleared and under fence, a good house kitchen &.—Terms made known on application to

EDMUND ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 7th; 1835.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership, under the firm of Bennet & Sharp, in the purchase of the entire stock of Merchandize formerly belonging to Mr. Sterling M'Neel, are now prepared to dispose of them on as reasonable terms as goods of the same quality can be bought in the country. The Stock consists of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, MEDICINES, &c &c.

Our Friends, and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a CALL.

THEODORE BENNET,
JOHN SHARP.

Brazoria, June 3d, 1835.—40—tf.

MR. JOHN A. WHARTON is my lawful Agent during my absence to the United States.

W. B. SWINNY

a25.34.

[From the ESSAYS of Benjamin Franklin, written by himself.]

ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

READING in the newspaper, the speech of Mr. Jackson in congress, against meddling with the affair of slavery, or attempting to mend the condition of slaves, it put me in mind of a similar speech, made about one hundred years since, by Sidi Mahomet Ibrahim, a member of the divan of Algiers, which may be seen in *Martin's account of his* consulship, 1687. It was against granting the petition of sect called *Erika*, or *Purists*, who prayed for the abolition of piracy and slavery, as being unjust —Mr. Jackson does not quote it: perhaps he has not seen it. If, therefore, some of its reasonings are to be found in his eloquent speech, it may not only show that men's interests operate, and are operated on with surprising similarity, in all countries and climates, whenever they are under similar circumstances. The African speech, as translated, is as follows:

"Alla Bismillah, &c. God is great and Mahomet is his prophet."

"Have these Erike considered the consequences of granting their petition? If we cease our cruizes against the Christians, how shall we be furnished with the comodities their countries produce, and which are so necessary for us? If we forbear to make slaves of their people, who in this hot climate, are to cultivate our lands? Who are to perform the common labours of our city, and of our families? Must we not then be our own slaves? And is there not more compassion and more favor due to us Musselmen than to those Christian dogs?—We have now above fifty thousand slaves in and near Algiers. This number, if not kept up by fresh supplies, will soon diminish, and be gradually annihilated. If, then we cease taking and plundering the infidels ships, and making slaves of the [illegible]men and passengers, our lands will [illegible] of no value, for want of cul[illegible] rents of houses in the city [illegible] half and the revenues of [illegible] the share of government [illegible] totally destroyed.—And for what? To gratify the whim of a whimsical sect, who would have us not only forbear making more slaves, but even manumit those we have. But who is to indemnify their masters for the loss? Will the state do it? Is our treasury sufficient? Will the Erika do it? Can they do it? Or would they, to do what they think justice to the slaves, do a greater injustice to the owners! And if we set our slaves free, what is to be done with them? Few of them will return to their native countries; they know too well the greater hardships they must there be subject to. They will not embrace our holy religion —they will not adopt our manners: our people will not pollute themselves by marrying with them. Must we maintain them as beggars in our streets; or suffer our properties to be the prey of their pillage? for men accustomed to slavery will not work for a livelihood when not compelled.—And what is there so pitiable in their present condition? Were they not slaves in their own countries? Are not Spain, Portugal, France, and the Italian States governed by despots, who hold all their subjects in slavery, without exception? Even England treats her sailors as slaves; for they, are, whenever the government pleases, seized and confined in ships of war, condemned not only to work, but to fight for small wages, or a mere subsistance, not better than our slaves are allowed by us.

Is our condition then made worse by their falling into our hands? No: they have only exchanged one slavery for another; and I may say a better: for they are brought into a land where the sun of Islamism gives forth its light, and shines in full splendor, and they have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the true doctrine, and thereby save their immortal souls. Those who remain at home have not that happiness. Sending the slaves home, then, would be sending them out of light into darkness.

[illegible] the question, what is to be them? I have heard it sug[illegible] they may be planted in the [illegible] where there is plenty of [illegible] to subsist on, and where [illegible] as a free state.—But they are, I doubt, too little disposed to labor without compulsion, as well as too ignorant to establish good government; and the wild Arabs would soon molest and destroy, or again enslave them. While serving us, we take care to provide them with every thing; and they are treated with humanity. The laborers in their own countries are, as I am informed, worse fed lodged, and clothed. The condition of most of them is therefore already mended, and requires no further improvement. Here their lives are in safety. They are not liable to be impressed for soldiers, and forced to cut one another's Christians threats, as in the wars of their own countries. If some of the religious mad bigots who now tease us with their silly petitions, have, in a fit of blind zeal, freed their slaves, it was not generosity, it was not humanity, that moved them to the action; it was from the conscience burden of a load of sins, and hope, from the supposed merits of so good a work, to be excused from damnation.—How grossly are they mistaken, in imagining slavery to be disavowed by the Alcoran! Are not the two precepts, to quote no more, 'Masters, treat your slaves with kindness—Slave, serve your masters with cherfulness and fidelity, clear proofs to the contrary? Nor can the plundering of infidels be in that sacred book forbidden; since it is well known from it, that God has given the world, and all that it contains, to his faithful Musselmen, who are to enjoy it right, as fast as they conquer it. Let us then hear no more of this detestable proposition, the manumission of Christian slaves, the adoption of which would, by depreciating our lands and houses, and thereby depriving so many good citizens of their properties, create universal discontent, and provoke insurrections, to the endangering of government, and producing general confusion. I have, therefore, no no doubt, that this wise council will prefer the comfort and happiness of a whole nation of true believers, to the whim of a few Erika, and dismiss their petition."

The result was, as Martin tells us, that the Divan came to this resolution: "That the Doctrine, that the plundering and enslaving the Christians is unjust, is at best problematical; but that it is the interest of this state to continue the practice, is clear: therefore, let the petition be rejected."—And it was rejected accordingly.

And since like motives are apt to produce in the minds of men, like opinions and resolutions, may we not venture to predict, from this account, that the petitions to the parliament of England for abolishing the slave trade, to say nothing of other legislature, and the debates upon them, will have a similar conclusion.

HISTORICUS.

March 23, 1790.

—o—

GREAT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—A London paper gives an interesting description of the extensive printing establishment of Mr. Clowes, where the publications of the celebrated publisher, Charles Knight, and of the Society for the diffusion of useful Knowledge, are printed.—They are employing thirty type founders, six stereotype founders, seven men damping paper, 160 compositors. The principal composing room, where the types are set, is 270 feet long filled from end to end with a double row of frames. Two steam engines are employed driving the printing, machines, of which there are 8 that can each threw off from 700 to 1000 impressions per hour. There are fifteen common printing presses for for fine work, and 7 hydraulic presses of 260 horse power each, for pressing paper. There is in the establishment about 1000 works in stereotype, of which 75 are Bibles. The first cost of these would amount to 100,000*l*, the weight is about 3000 tons, and if melted and sold for old metal; would be worth 70,000*l*. The average quantity of paper printed amounts weekly to the astonishing quantity of 2,000 reams. When the paper-makers and other tradesmen are taken into account, the men to which this establishment gives employment must amount to several thousands.

DOCTOR

T. R. ERWIN.

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY AND OBSTETRICKS. j5-1

DOCTOR

JOHN Y. WALLACE

Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Columbia, and its vicinity.

June 5th, 1835,-41-tf.

NOTICE
TO SHIP-MASTERS.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that an other flagstaff has been erected at the mouth of the Rio Brazos and as the Bar is very often too rough for boats to board vessels, they might be deceived by seeing both flags flying and in range together; therefore the following signals will be exhibited:

At high water will be hoisted at the flagstaff a white flag with a *Mexican Eagle, in black* in the middle. If it is half tide or low water the same will be hoisted at half mast only—should she not be boarded and there be plenty of water on the Bar the following rules may be observed:

When the vessel is near down to the Bar the flag on the flagstaff will be hauled down and two smaller flags erected at a suitable distance from each other *these* flags will be a black Ball on a white ground—and are the ranges for crossing the Bar without a *Pilot*. In running down should it be to rough for boats to come out you should lay off and on, taking care not to get to the Westward of the Bar as there is generally a strong current setting in that direction, and unless your vessel sails well it will be almost impossible [illegible] vessels with good ground tackle need not be afraid to anchor off the Bar taking care to anchor in 4 1-2 fathoms water in rough weather, and in fine weather they can anchor in safety in 3 1-2 fathoms. When vessels are off the Bar in bad weather, a fire will be made on the Beach every night. I shall still continue to conduct the Pilotage as usual and so do my duty at the hazard of my life.

J. BROWN, Pilot.

Mouth of Rio Brazos, May 23d 1835.

NEW ROAD.

A New road has been cut out from this place to the Bernardo, crossing at my house, which shortens the distance to Cedar lake 6 miles; persons going to or from Matagorda will find it greatly to their advantage to cross the river at my house, where there is a good ferry boat always at hand.

J. B. COWAN.

39.tf

Auction Sale.

Will be sold at public auction, on the 28th day of June at 12 o'clock, one thousand acres of land on Austins Bayou, about eight miles from Galveston Bay & about 6 miles from Oyster Bay, this land is valuable for raising Hogs and Stock and Cotton &c.—There may be got three or four hand, some summer seats as it is in a very healthey part of the country.

C. P. MYRICK.

May 27th 1835. 39-5t

LEAGUE & AINSWORTH

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

COLUMBIA, JUNE 6, 1835.

40. tf.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

M. W. SMITH.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed I shall sell for cash in the Town of Brazoria, on the 10th, July next a gold watch and chain levied upon, as the property of J. M'Caslin, to satisfy an execution in favor of H. M'Crackin, vs. said M'Caslin.

JOHN CHAFFIN, DEPUTY SHERIFF.

June 13th 1835-41.—

BY Sundry executions to me directed, I shall expose to public Sale for cash in the Town of Columbia on June 23d next All the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, also a half league land, adjoining T. F. L. Parrott, and others, belonging to Geo. Tennille levied upon as the property of Geo. Tennille to satisfy sundry Executions in favor of Wyley Martin and others.—

—o—

ALSO: Two negro fellows, levied upon as the property of J. H. Long to satisfy an execution in favor of J. S. D. Byrom. May 21, 1835.—

ALSO: On the 6th day of July next at the same place the lower third league No. 6 Known as part of the Bolivar league, levied upon as the property of Lawrence S. Kinney, in favour of J. W. Hall vs. said Kinney. *Also* one tract of land lying on the east side of the Brazos and opposite the Gin place, part of the Pae[illegible] tract, levied upon as the property of P. R. Splane to satisfy su[illegible] Executions in favour of Margaret Jameson, T. F. L. Parrott [illegible] S. Bowen and others vs said Splane.

—o—

ALSO: Three negroes, Hardy, Milam and Eliza levied upon as the property of P. R. Splane and Ann W. Splane to satisfy two executions in favor of M'Neel and Woodson and T. F. L. P[illegible]ott Adm'r of J. Austin.

ALSO: A Quarter league of land formerly belonging to the Estate of Saml. Toy on the east side of the Bernardo, just above the *Mound*, levied upon as the property of E. Mather to satisfy an execution in favour of A. C. Homes.

ALSO: Two Houses & Lots in Brazoria adjoining Jeffery and Byrom and others levied upon as the property of Saml. Young to satisfy several executions in favor of W. H. Jack and others.

ALSO: One house a
ty, or H. H. League to
Byrom, vs. T. R. Er

BY virtue of a de
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Curator of the success

Columbia, June, 4th

COLUMBUS R. 1
Judge of the Juris
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granted.

Columbia, June 3d,

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THE

REPU

IA, SATURDAY JUNE

COMMUNICATIONS

(For the Republican.)

ODD CRUMBS—FROM A BACHELOR'S JOURNAL—No. 6.

AIR—I know by the smoke—

I know by the *Pipe* which grace-
[illegible]

[illegible] a *rose*
[illegible]

A [illegible] may be
[illegible] world,

[illegible] now
[illegible]

'Tis [illegible] scattered, the
[illegible] land,

W[illegible] darkness ever
[illegible]

[illegible] I heard
[illegible]

Sa[illegible] 'sir,
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] and
[illegible]

W[illegible] but
[illegible]

'H[illegible] but
[illegible]

Or [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

W[illegible] a
bold [illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to ques-
[illegible] world
is [illegible]—that
[illegible] of the [illegible] Architect. No less
[illegible] observation,
[illegible] mankind, this
beauty and this [illegible] are so far
[illegible] the objects
of [illegible] study.
[illegible], the fa-
[illegible] with the nat-
[illegible] would with a [illegible] been
taught by [illegible] investigate the
laws of nature. Agriculture having
been, in all ages [illegible] as well
as the chief pursuit, has [illegible] on the same
reason, [illegible] the mental en-
ergies of the human race. Like beauty
founded on simplicity, it is the first
that is [illegible], but the last and high-
est that is [illegible] by enlighted na-
tions. Thus the savage, on beholding
the most trivial & gaudy article manu-
factured by civilized man, has his ad-
miration excited far more than by those
o[illegible] of nature by which his rude
planting is succeeded with the refined
maize, and the acorn beneath his feet
changes & rises to become the spread-
ing and towering oak. In a more ad-
vanced state of society the productions
of art has ever enlisted the human
powers, called forth the mental ener-
gies, and [illegible] in a
far greater degree than those connec-
ted with rural culture and hence, to
prepare for any of the mechanical
trades or learned professions, expen-
sive apprenticeships and appropriate educa-
tion have been deemed indispensible
while agriculture, like the works of
nature daily before our eyes, has been

[illegible] surrounding his throne
with the bayonets of four hundred thou-
sand soldiers—not the National Guard
contemplated and required by the Con-
stitution—no, the National Guard has
been actually dissolved in most of the
departments and virtually dissolved in
the remainder—but a regular standing
army—a band of mercenaries, of which
Marshall Soult, the Minister at war,
is the commander in Chief. The "citi-
zen king" has the recollection con-
stantly upon his mind, that he was
raised by a revolution, and he is not
at all inclined to descend as suddenly
as one. Every principle professed by
him has been abandoned. The press
is not only shackled, but the prosecu-
tion for libels against the government

CONVENTION ROOM,
San Felipe de Austin
THURSDAY, April 4, 1833

On motion of David G. Burnett, it was

Resolved, That, whereas it has been reported to this Convention, that a vessel under foreign colours has recently arrived in, and departed from the Bay of Galveston; that she came direct from the Island of Cuba, and was laden with negroes.—And whereas it has also been stated, that these unfortunate beings are recently from the African Coast, and speak only their vernacular tongue. The Convention do hold in utter abhorrence all participation, whether direct, or indirect, in the African Slave Trade—that we do concur in the general indignation which has been manifested throughout the civilized world against that inhuman and unprincipled traffic. And we do, therefore, earnestly recommend to our constituents, the good people of Texas, that they will not only abstain from all concern in that abominable traffic, but that they will unite their efforts to prevent the evil from polluting our shores, and will aid and sustain the civil authority in detecting and punishing any similar attempt for the future.

Resolved, That the Island of Cuba, as pertaining to the Kingdom of Spain, is an enemies country, and by necessary consequence, all commercial, or other intercourse with it, or its inhabitants, is an infraction of our most sacred duties as good and faithful citizens of the Mexican Republic.

Therefore, This Convention would advise, and enjoin upon all the good people of Texas, that they discountenance by all possible means, every attempt to fix upon the moral and political character of our young community the odious epithet of piracy, or the still more detestable stigma of Piracy.

The Convention feel a proud satisfaction in believing that the barbarous violation of law, and of every principle of duty, was perpetrated by transient foreign [illegible]

On motion of Wm Ingram, seconded by Thomas Hastings.

Ordered that the resolution, relative to the introduction of African negroes to this Island or elsewhere, and relative to the prosecution of commerce with that Island, be signed by the President and Secretary of this Convention, and be published in the Texas Advocate, and transmitted to New Orleans for publication in the papers of that city, and also to the several presses of Mexico, for publication throughout the Mexican Republic.

W. H. WHARTON,
Chairman.
Thos Hastings Secretary

Notice.

THE subscriber having returned to Brazoria from a professional visit in the country, is now prepared to wait on those persons, who may want his services.

CHARLES KNEASS.

39,tf

Strayed

FROM my plantation, a large American sorrel mare, blaze face, white feet said mare formerly belonged to J. S D Byrom of Brazoria. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said mare at my house.

J E. GROCE, jr.

San Bernardo, May 23, 1835.

W. P. HUFF has just received from New Orleans a small assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which he will sell cheap *for cash and cash only* —

Those indebted to the firm of G. HUFF & SON will do well to call and pay their notes and accounts.

G. HUFF & SON.

San Felipe, May 23, 1835.3t.

THE

TEXAS REPUB

VOLUME I BRAZORIA, SATURDAY JUNE 27, 18

TERMS.

THE REPUBLIC is PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

F. C. GRAY.

And will be presented to subscribers every Saturday at $5 per annum, if paid within the end of six months, or $7, if not paid until the expiration of the year.

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements of eight lines or under $1 for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance.—Longer ones in proportion.—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

☞ All communications on a private nature will be charged for the same as advertisements.

Attorney at Law.

H. N. MORGAN will attend to any business entrusted to him—as also in Liberty, on the Trinity river.

Reference—W. H. Sledge, } Columbia.
Jno. Chaffin, }
J. S. D. Byrom, Brazoria,
P. C. Jack, } San Felipe,
m21-29 Mosely Baker, }

PILOT FILE

Public ... from his office by ...

BRAZORIA TEXAS.

JUNE 27 ... 1835

Providence has at length favored us with the most refreshing and congenial showers of rain, in the nick of time to save the crops. It is pleasing to notice what a visible change has taken place in the countenances of all farmers since vegetation have commenced a new life. We may now expect to reap a plentiful harvest. Success to the Farmers—peace, happiness, and prosperity to Texas.

We have received late news from the U. States, *prior* to the 29th of Ma...

Health of Brazoria.—The health of our village is uncommonly good at this time—but one case of fever have as yet occurred.

Different rumours from the upper country, state that six or eight persons have been murdered by the Indians, a short time since—we understand that three companies of rangers are now in pursuit of the murderers.

Since the above was put in type, we understand that one of the companies overtaken and killed a party of the Indians.

...CTO DE COS.
...and Inspector of ...s of the East.
...BITANTS.

...public commen... ...shade of a just ...ent, that peace so ...good Mexicans, ...e South there ...ard of Rebellion, JUAN ALVARES ...so destructive, ...id and moderate, ...ew Government ...ments of discord Zacatecas and ...l attention, be... their fears were ...rities of the ...etext, to which ...the essential ...nce and declar... ...r to the general ...

In these cir... ...ndant General ...l with grief that ...la & Texas— ...ombustibles to ...Supreme Gov... ...same causes, ...same tendency ...in Zacatecas ...ent in charge ...ed the Legis... ...orable decrees, ...he people in ...ced the hono... ...a law for the ...HUNDRED ...D in Texas, ...selves in the ...ws, doubtless ...se the colo... ...es of their ef... ...rrection, they ...itional decor... ...y fruitlessly, ...al troops to ...Monclova, as ...sight of those ...act, they were ...w of the 31st ...Militia, they ...

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(of out posts) I shall do it and provide for their security with regard to the savage tribes. Inhabitants of the Eastern States, these are the occurrencies which have lately called your attention, the simple relation of them which I have made is sufficient for you to form a competent judgment of the doings of Coahuila, which although, was ostensibly manifest, nothing but an uniformity with the projects of Zacetacus have in reality other views; but ready therefore to repel the insidious suggestions of the well minded, look with merited contempt upon those who attempt to seduce you with pain tings, and rely always on the particular estimation which is proffered to you by your fellow-citizen and friend.

MARTIN PERFCTO DE COS.
Matamoras, May 1835.

BRAZORIA TEXAS.

JUNE 27, ... 1835

We have made arrangements to lay before the public, the proceedings of the contemplated meeting in Columbia, in the shortest possible time. The meeting is looked to with a great deal of anxiety, as it will decide what course the citizens of this Jurisdiction will pursue in the impending storm.

The Primary Judge of this Jurisdiction, adjourned Court until Monday next.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting on Tuesday, we give place to the letter of our Chief, calling on us for men to sustain the Governor. We think the Chief has been too precipitate in his call, in all cases where the interests of a community are concerned the people should be consulted

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed I shall sell for cash in the Town of Brazoria, on the 10th, July next a gold watch and chain levied upon, as the property of J. M'Caslin, to satisfy an execution in favor of H. M'Crackin, vs. said M'Caslin.

JOHN CHAFFIN, DEPUTY SHERIFF.

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PUBLIC MEETING.

(For the Republican.)

The following letter from the Political Chief of this Department was received in the town of Columbia on Monday evening, and early next morning a respectable meeting of the citizens took place. This meeting was characterised by the talents and respectability of those who composed it, and also by the harmony and good feeling which prevailed. However great must be the discrepancy between those who composed the meeting upon some points, upon two there was not a dissenting voice, union and organization, without these, all agree, that we have nothing to expect, but war and anarchy. We anticipate that the same spirit will pervade the contemplated meeting, that was manifested on former occasion, if so nothing but good can be the result. Whether we resolve to attempt the rescue of the Governor, or whether we resolve to adopt measures defensive or offensive towards the anarchists; one thing is certain, organization will be the order of the day. One act of the late Governor and Congress is highly obnoxious to the citizens of this jurisdiction; and in fact Gen. Coss himself, cannot be more directly opposed to it than we are. I allude to the selling of the public land. This shameful bartering of the public

brace it. Listen to the situation of affairs as represented to you by your Political Chief. Does not anarchy prevail? what shall we do? Petition and remonstrate? "Lay not that flattering unction to your soul." How have our petitions been heretofore answered? Behold the fate of Austin!!! No, fellow-citizens No! no!! no!!!

Trust not for freedom to the Franks,
In Texas swords, and Texas ranks,
The only hope of safety lies.

Too long have we been condemned to sit like another Tantalus, in danger of the impending stone. Too long has agonizing doubt and harrassing uncertainty vexed and tortured us like a victim doomed to the task of Sisyphus, or bound to the wheel of Ixion.

CHIEFTAINCY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BRAZOS.

Fellow Citizens
It has become my duty as chief of this department, to advise you of the critical situation in which you and your rights as freemen, and as citizens of the State of Coahuila and Texas are placed by the usurpations of the military, that garrison the towns of the three Eastern States.

So far back as September of the last year they in conjunction with faction of Saltillo overthrew the constitutional authorities of the State & placed a military officer in the supreme executive power of the State as its Governor.—

In December last you were told by that officer that certain individuals had incurred the displeasure of the General President of the Republic, and you were instructed not to vote for them as officers of the State. As freemen and lovers of liberty and the rights guaranteed by a federal republican Government, you chose to exercise your suffrages freely and openly. And you voted for Augustin Viesca for your Governor, your vote thus open and manfully given, called loudly upon that individual, to yield to your wishes although he knew he would be driven from his office by the military force of

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A New road has been cut out from this place to the Barnardo, crossing at my house, which shortens the distance to Cedar lake 6 miles; persons going to or from Matagorda will find it greatly to their advantage to cross the river at my house, where there is a good ferry boat always at hand.

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THE undersigned proposes to publish in the town of SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, a paper under the above title, the columns of which shall be devoted to the diffusion of political and other useful knowledge.

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The papers from the interior will be received and every things of importance to Texas will be immediately translated and inserted in this paper. Thus it will be rendered the most speedy vehicle for conveying to the people the information most important to their interests. No pains will be spared to make this paper interesting to all classes of readers.

By pursuing this course, the editors hope to render the press of Texas a service so important, as to secure a liberal patronage.

JOSEPH BAKER,
GAIL BORDEN, JR.
JOHN P. BORDEN.

CONDITIONS.

The Telegraph will be printed every week, on a sheet larger than any hitherto published in Texas, at $5 per annum in advance, $6 at the expiration of six months, and $7 if not paid until the end of the year.

PROPOSALS.

Repeated applications having been made at this

Address of [illegible]

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 1 BRAZORIA, SATURDAY JUNE 27, 1835. NUMBER 43.

TERMS

THE REPUBLICAN is PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

F. C. GRAY.

And will be presented to subscribers every Saturday at $5 per annum, if paid at the end of six months, or $7, if not paid until the expiration of the year.

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements of eight lines or under $1 for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

☞ All communications of a general nature will be charged for the same as advertisements.

Attorney at Law.

H. N. MORTON will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is in Liberty, on the Trinity river.

Reference—W. H. Sledge, Jno. Chaffin, } Columbia.
J. S. D. Byrom, Brazoria,
P. C. Jack, Mosely Baker, } San Felipe,

m21-29

PILOT AGE

[illegible] public[illegible]

BRAZORIA TEXAS.

JUNE 27, 1835.

Providence has at length favored us with the most refreshing and congenial showers of rain, in the nick of time, to save the crops. It is pleasing to notice what a visible change has taken place in the countenances of all farmers, since vegetation have commenced a new life. We may now expect to see a plentiful harvest. Success to the Farmers—peace, happiness, and prosperity to Texas.

We have received the late news from the U. States, prior to the 28th of May.

Health of Brazoria.—The health of our village is uncommonly good at this time—but one case of fever have as yet occurred.

Different rumours from the upper country, state that six or eight persons have been murdered by the Indians, a short time since—we understand that three companies of rangers are now in pursuit of the murderers.

Since the above was put in type, we understand that one of the companies [illegible] a party of the [illegible]

and should on this account receive greater national care, in addition to his fire-side, and those of consanguinity in common with his fellow-citizens; the farmer has those of hill, dale, and meadow—o the vine which he has for many years taught to climb the arbor, and the spreading oak which his father had planted. But it is chiefly the perfection of character for which agriculture, on the score of patriotism, claims the supervision of government—it is not reasonable that Washington would have exhibited that moderation of ambition, and have contented to indulge these sentiments so congenial to the spirit of the times and republican institutions, had not his partiality for rural pursuits been great, and his habits those of a good farmer. There is something in the very nature of rural calling so congenial to the developement of perfection in character, that, other circumstances being equal, we may ever look to them to patriotism the most genuine, and the most in consonance with the happiness of mankind.

Since the introduction of modern landscape gardening, and a corresponding architecture, we know of no pursuit in which more varied or higher principles of beauty are brought into requisition. To lay out the grounds, to place the ornamental trees to the best effect, to group them according to their habits, form and foliage, to design the plan and style of the dwelling and the out buildings in such a manner as to secure the highest degree of beauty and [illegible] simplicity and delicacy [illegible] &

and thereby store the mind with a great deal of information, on a thousand different subjects, which we otherwise would not have thought of.—In fact the benefits of a debating society, in such a place as Brazoria, would be incalculable; we all have time enough to study, and meet one night in each week, where we can discuss any subject that may be laid before us, where, though it may not be as clearly explained, we should at any rate get a right view of the subject.—

A YOUNG MAN.

From the Baltimore Caronicle.

TEXAS.

When I recall to mind from surrounding objects, to complete the inviting scenes and objects of this new world—this long "terra incognita"—when memory is called to reinspect those novel, wide-expanded plains—those circular, and incredd landscapes, here fire wild, rude and hostile to civil feelings, but now by the returning traces of the ever faithful compass, and chain, made familiar & recognizable to sight, and inviting to our senses, I catch the poetic inspirations of the bold adventurer, who unfolds the curtains of conjecture, and lays open to our delighted view, in real life, those fabled dreams of the Elysian fields. Enthusiasm kindles around my pen a confused mass of scenes, which boggles the master's pencil, but which truth and candor hold [illegible] me, with [illegible]

now, to the novice in this chase becomes *awful*—for, at this minute he is carried, as with a mighty rushing hurricane, amidst dissolving worlds—he flies swift into their rumbling midst—But now's the triumph of the veteran creole, for with well-poised rifle he selects his mark, and never fires in vain. The firing of hunters is the signal for retreat—for when the wounded buffalo finds himself incapable of further retreat, he often turns when able, upon his pursuers, to try the chance of war. The run of this game, like that of the deer, is often known, when they are discovered by the very experienced huntsman, and their flight is intercepted by standers who select their posts and take large spoil from the passing herd. In this way, the buffalo is followed in some instances, for two or three days in succession.

This kind of hunting, as well as that for the wild horse require as much firm nerve, and manly dexterity, as any sport, or engagements of man.

Many of the intervening letters of my correspondent from the one last quoted, to one dated in 1831, furnish no items in relation to Texas, sufficient concise or specific to afford any verbal extracts, but give in substance what is written above. But in this letter he informed me, that "though the question of *right*, between Col. Austin and Major Robinson had not been finally adjusted; the voice of God and the people are for old Sterling C. Robertson, and his success is nearly sealed, which says he I will apprize you of it the instant that it is realized beyond disdute—and then I want you to come without delay, and bring with you all who can pay his or their passage here." "In this colony a married man can get a league (4444 acres) for 95 dollars, and a single man one quarter this quantity for $75,00, he other three fourths when he gets a wife. There is no respect of colours here with regard to privileges in getting land"—"bring all you can, black and white, and I will pay the expenses for half (2222 acres,) which I have done for some, & which is common here." [illegible] by a gentle-

MARTIN PROFECTO DE COS.

Commandant General and Inspector of the internal States of the East.

TO THE INHABITANTS.

Fellow Citizens—

Hardly had the Republic commenced to enjoy under the shade of a just and paternal Government, that peace so much desired by all good Mexicans, where in a corner of the South there was raised a new standard of Rebellion, and the inquiet DON JUAN ALVAREZ proclaimed principles so destructive, that the minds most cold and moderate, were alarmed, the new Government knew very well the elements of discord were concentrated in Zacatecas and there fixed his principal attention, but a few days past when their fears were released, the authorities of that State under captious pretext, to which they were obligated as the essential principle of their existence and declared themselves superior to the general powers of the Republic. In these circumstances the Commandant General of these States observed with grief that in the Capital of Coahuila & Texas—they were preparing combustibles to employ them against the Supreme Government alledging the same causes, and apparently with the same tendencies as the movement in Zacatecas. They gave the Government in charge to the same, who directed the Legislature to pass those memorable decrees, which were resisted by the people in the year 1833, they induced the honorable Congress to enact a law for the Alienation of FOUR HUNDRED LEAGUES OF LAND in Texas, without subjecting themselves in the Sale to the general Laws, doubtless with the intention to please the colonists, and avail themselves of their efforts in the meditated insurrection, they attempted to stain the national decorum by opposing, although fruitlessly, the entrance of the Federal troops to occuny the barracks in Monclova, as they were annoyed by the sight of those centinels over their conduct, they were forward to disobey the Law of the 31st of last March for the civil Militia, they (of out posts) I shall do it and provide for their security with regard to the savage tribes. Inhabitants of the Eastern States; these are the occurrencies which have lately called your attention, the simple relation of them which I have made is sufficient for you to form a competent judgment of the doings of Coahuila, which although, was ostensibly manifest; nothing but an uniformity with the projects of Zacetacus have in reality other views; but ready therefore to repel the insidious suggestions of the well minded, look with merited contempt upon those who attempt to seduce you with pair tings, and rely always on the particular estimation which is proffered to you by your fellow-citizen and friend.

MARTIN PERFCTO DE COS.

Matamoras, May 1835.

BRAZORIA TEXAS.

JUNE 27, ... 1835

We have made arrangements to lay before the public, the proceedings of the contemplated meeting in Columbia, in the shortest possible time. The meeting is looked to with a great deal of anxiety, as it will decide what course the citizens of this Jurisdiction will pursue in the impending storm.

The Primary Judge of this Jurisdiction, adjourned Court until Monday next.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting on Tuesday, we give place to the letter of our Chief, calling on us for men to sustain the Governor. We think the Chief has been too precipitate in his call, in all cases where the interests of a community are concerned the people should be consulted

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed I shall sell for cash in the Town of Brazoria, on the 10th, July next a gold watch and chain levied upon, as the property of J. M'Caslin, to satisfy an execution in favor of H. M'Crackin, vs. said M'Caslin.

JOHN CHAFFIN, DEPUTY SHERIFF.

June 13th 1835–41.–

BY Sundry executions to me directed, I shall expose to public Sale for cash in the Town of Columbia on June 23d next All the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, also a half league land, adjoining T. F. L. Parrott, and others, belonging to Geo. Tennille levied upon as the property of Geo. Tennille to satisfy sundry Executions in favor of Wyley Martin and others.—

ALSO: Two negro fellows, levied upon as the property of J. Long to satisfy an execution in favor of J. & D. Byrom. May 21, 1835.—

ALSO: On the 6th day of July next at the same place the lower third league No. 6 Known as part of the Bolivar league, levied upon as the property of Lawrence S. Kinney, in favour of J. W. Hall vs. said Kinney. Also one tract of land lying on the east side of the Brazos and opposite the Gin place, part of the Pach tract, levied upon as the property of P. R. Splane to satisfy sundry Executions in favour of Margaret Jameson, T. F. L. Parrott, S. Bowen and others vs said Splane.

ALSO: Three negroes, Hardy, Milam and Eliza levied upon the property of P. R. Splane and Ann W. Splane to satisfy executions in favor of M'Neel and Woodson and T. F. L. Parrott Adm'r of J. Austin.

ALSO. A Quarter league of land formerly belonging to the tate of Saml. Toy on the east side of the Bernardo, just above the Mound, levied upon as the property of E. Mather to satisfy execution in favour of A. C. Homes.

ALSO: Two Houses & Lots in Brazoria adjoining Jeffery and Byrom and others levied upon as the property of Saml. Young to satisfy several executions in favor of W. H. Jack and others.

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At a meeting of the citizens held in the town of Columbia, on Tuesday the 23d of June, 1835, Silas Dinsmore, Jr., was called to the Chair. On motion of John A Wharton, seconded by Wm. H. Jack, Esq. [the letter of the Political Chief being under consideration;] the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That in the sense of the present meeting, it is inexpedient to adopt any measures of committal, until all the citizens of this Jurisdiction can be consulted in general meeting.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Political Chief be requested to take the sense of the citizens of his Department, in regard to the most proper political measures, to be adopted on the present occasion.

3d. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the citizens of Texas, union, concert, and moderation in the adoption of measures, to meet the present crisis; and that we pledge our fortunes, lives and honors in support of such measures, as the majority may adopt.

4th. *Resolved*, That a general meeting of the citizens of this Jurisdiction, be called to take place in the town of Columbia, at 12 o'clock on Sunday, the 28th inst.

5th. *Resolved*, That the Chairman be requested to address a letter to the Political Chief, enclosing him a copy of these resolutions, and assuring him that he will find us at all times ready & prompt to discharge our duties as good citizens.

6th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings together with the Political Chiefs letter, be published in handbill form, and in the Texas Republican.

On motion of Wm. J. Russell, Henry Smith, Branch T. Archer, Silas Dinsmore, Jr. Robert H. Williams, W. H. Sledge, William H. Jack, and John A. Wharton, were appointed a Committee to draft a report for the next meeting.

On motion of Branch T. Archer, the thanks of the meeting were presented to the Chairman.

IMPORTANT.

FACTS new, and than which, none can be more important, have been developed since the meeting of the people, at Columbia, on the 23d instant.

At that time, it was merely anticipated from circumstances, that Texas was threatened with impending ruin. Now, these anticipations are about to be but too well realized.

That a law has been passed by the General Congress, by which the colonists of Texas, are disfranchised, is a matter that admits of no doubt. The object is easily seen by the most indifferent observer. We are virtually, made aliens, by its operation and all the rights of citizens heretofore vested in us by law, are at one single blow prostrated. Under this pretext, their soldiery will assume the right of expelling the inhabitants, and all the benefits resulting from years of toil and hardships, are in a moment sacrificed.

From information received last night, which is entitled to the utmost credit, we understand that the troops under the command of General Cos, are now embodying, with the avowed intention of making a descent on Texas. Their numbers will be about three thousand; with Santa Ana probably at their head. They have been for some time making preparations for this movement and a large amount of public stores are now deposited at La Bahia.

The foreign vessels in the port of Matamoras have already been pressed into service for the purpose of transporting the troops.

It is contemplated that they will land at Labaca, in twenty or thirty days, and their head quarters will be established at Bexar.

There have been lately transported from Orleans to La Bahia, about six hundred barrels of flour and a quantity of powder.

Those facts are submitted without comment. They speak loudly for themselves. Their language cannot be misunderstood. Let the people think and act for themselves. Let th[illegible] is to [illegible]

POETRY.

FAR-FAR AT SEA.

'Twas at night, when the bell had toll'd twelve,
And poor Susan had laid on her pillow,
In her ear whispered some flattering elve,
"Your love is now lost on a billow,
Far-far at sea."

All was dark as she woke out of breath,
Not an object her fears could discover:
All was still as the silence of death,
Save Fancy, which painted her lover,
Far-far at sea.

So she whispered a prayer, closed her eyes;
But the phantom still haunted her pillow,
Whilst, in terror, she echoed his cries,
As, struggling, he sunk in a billow,
Far-far at sea.

TO——

What dreams of waking rapture cheer
This drooping heart of mine,
When on thy bosom, Anna dear,
I pensively recline.

For while each kindling glance I view
So fondly bent on me,
My life, my love, my being too,
Are center'd all in thee.

I would not change thy seraph smile
For all the world could give;
Nor sweetness such as thine beguile
For all the world that live.

The tide of wealth in vain may flow,
'Tis lost, 'tis lost on me;
For ah! no other wealth I know
Than, Anna, loving thee!

EDWIN.

Duel.—There is no virtue that black and white, and I whoppers [illegible] penses for half (2222 acres,) which I have done for some, & which is common here." [illegible] lted by a gentle-

Roasted alive.—We learn from a letter written by a citizen of Newport to his friend in this village, that on Thursday last, Mr. Hiram Barrett was literarily broiled to death upon a bed of living coals. He left his family about 2 o'clock in the morning, and proceeding to the distillery of Fenner & Smith, raked some coals from the arch and placed himself upon a block of wood before them. At lenght some persons who kept in the distillery, were awakened by his groans: and on going to the fire, they found the unfortunate man lying upon the coals, with his hands, arms and body actually roasted. He was immediately removed to his family where he expired in a few hours.—*Herkimer County Whig.*

CHARACTER OF O'CONNELL.

By a Scotch writer in the Glasgow Atlas, who had purposely paid him a visit, and held with him a long conversation.

"O'Connell may hitherto have been a kind of buccanneer, in so far as the recognized laws are concerned. But O'Connell has organized the Irish nation, which before his day was in a state of anarchy. He has introduced an orderly, social state in Ireland, which will start into effective life so soon as the present goodless and cramping system is broken down. He has perfected the gorgeous insect which is to eat its way out of the chrysalis, and spring at once to life, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter. Lastly, O'Connell possesses the confidence of the Irish people, and is the only man who can govern Ireland. Ergo—O'Connell must hold office under the first really liberal administration that is formed. On the whole I quitted his presence with as favorable an impression of his heart as I had previously entertained of his talents.

The city council of New-York have appropriated $270,000 for the erection of a Court House, House of Detention, [illegible] they were annoy[illegible] he called, the continels over their conduct, they were forward to disobey the Law of the 31st of last March for the civil Militia, they found in almost any quantities various and beautiful species of shell."

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Will be sold at public auction, on the 28th day of June at 12 o'clock, one thousand acres of land on Austins Bayou, about eight miles from Galveston Bay & about 6 miles from Oyster Bay, this land is valuable for raising Hogs and Stock and Cotton &c.—There may be got three or four hand. some summer seats as it is in a very healthey part of the country.

C. P. MYRICK.

May 27th 1835. 39-5t

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A New road has been cut out from this place to the Barnardo, crossing at my house, which shortens the distance to Cedar lake 6 miles; persons going to or from Matagorda will find it greatly to their advantage to cross the river at my house, where there is a good ferry boat always at hand.

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The Telegraph will be a tool to no[illegible]ty; but will fearl[illegible] expose crime and political error where[illegible]ect with —Its col[illegible] will be open to all; but the editors will [illegible]ve to themselves the right of rejecting such communications [illegible]ey may deem unworthy or improper to be inserted.

The Telegraph will ever be ready to ad[illegible]ate such principle and measures as have a tendency to pro[illegible] union between Texas and the Mexican Confederation, as wel[illegible] to oppose every thing tending to dissolve or weaken the connex[illegible] between them.

The papers from the interior will be received [illegible]d every thing of importance to Texas will be immediately tr[illegible]lated and inserted in this paper. Thus it will be rendered th[illegible] most speedy vehicle for conveying to the people the information [illegible]st important to their interests. No pains will be spared to m[illegible] this paper interesting to all classes of readers.

By pursuing this course, the editors hope to render the p[illegible] of Texas a service so important, as to secure a liberal patro[illegible]

JOSEPH BAKER,
GAIL BORDEN, JR.
JOHN P. BORDEN.

CONDITIONS.

The Telegraph will be printed every week, on a sheet larger than any hitherto published in Texas, at $5 per annum in advance, $6 at the expiration of six months, and $7 if not paid until the end of the year.

PROPOSALS,

Repeated applications having been made at this [illegible] at the Court [illegible]

of a community are concerned [illegible] should be [illegible]

...nere song, calls, ...or the indignation ...patriotic citizen.

...rchasers could be induced to ...ate that sale, it would be like "pouring oil into the troubled waters;" it would secure union, organization and success. But perhaps this would be asking too much of poor, blind, human nature, and perhaps they are yet destined to experience the fate of the boy, who in attempting to take preserves from the jar, grasped so many, but he could not extract his hand. After all, I fear, (if dissension is to rise amongst us) that this will be the rock upon which we will split. But I for one in the accomplishment of so grand an object as organization, cannot be detered by so (comparatively) trifling an incident, nor should others. Those who have any knowledge of the Yazoo affair, will agree with me that it is unnecessary to resort to such measures, as Gen. Coss has done in order to annul the sale. Some object to obeying the orders of the Political Chief, on the ground that we would be promoting the views, and accomplishing the ends of a few sordid, selfish individuals To these I say; it matters his not, we will byso doing accomplish our grand object *organization*; and then the balance ofpower will be in the hands of the people, and can no longer be wielded by a few individuals; and then bribery and corruption will no longer be the order of the day.

The necessity which now calls upon us for action, has long since been foreseen, and is met by many of us with a determination which no reverse or misfortune can check or impair. The Federal and State Government, under which we live, have long been agitated by turmoils and commotions, and he who judges of the future, by the past can see no end to the Anarchy which now prevails. Blessed as we are with a salubrious climate, and a soil that is not surpassed by any land beneath the sun; and with citizens alike bold, talented and enterprising, we only require law and government to make Texas the most desirable and most flourishing, portion of the Globe. Now we have an opportunity of obtaining the invaluable blessings; and let us em-

...ce and entered upon his duties, he saw soon the clouds gathering around him and applied to the legislature for permission to establish his government in some place of safety ere the storm burst in all its violence upon his head. Texas was hailed by him as that favored spot, its inhabitants had been born and nursed in the cradle of liberty, their bosoms expanded with the breath of freemen, and their proud hearts spurned the yoke of Military power. Permission was granted to the Governor to come to Texas, he gathered together the documents of his office, important to the country and started, he was compelled to return to Montclova, because the Military had declared he should not pass to Texas; persuaded that could he reach Texas military rule and misrule would fall paralyzed, he made an attempt to elude the vigilence of the military, and reach Texas; who can escape the bayonets of a sanguinary soldiery? he has been taken and thrown into a dungeon—without a hope, without a prospect, except such as your proud spirit may determine on.

Let me ask you as one in common with yourselves, are you prepared to receive such a government as it may please the commandant General Coss and his masters to give you and again receive a military officer as your Governor; or will you support and sustain the officer your own voluntary vote placed in office, & who now lies in prison on account of the vote made in his favor. I think by the feelings which I have that I can answer, you will never submit tamely to such a course.

The object is to establish the supreme Executive authority of the state in Texas. This is highly important and it behooves every man to strain every nerve to accomplish so desired an object. Then let me call upon you in furtherance of your interest, and in obedience to the orders we have received, to turn out immediately, ORGANIZE and march to his relief, and bring him to a place of safety in this our favored Texas;

You will march to this place as soon as possible and wait for further orders.

Given at office in the town of San Felipe de Austin, this 21st day of June 1835.

J. B. MILLER.

...until Sunday next, at 12 o'clock.

SILAS DINSMORE, Jr. *Chairman.*

...been appointed a provisional government.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Riggs & Hesskew, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those indebted to the above firm will please call and make payment to Hiram Riggs who is authorised to receive all monies due the firm. The bussiness will be continued by W. A. Hesskew.

HIRAM RIGGS.
W. A. HESSKEW.

DOCTOR T. R. ERWIN.

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY AND OBSTETRICKS. j5-1

Strayed

FROM my plantation, a large American sorrel mare, blaze face, white feet; said mare formerly belonged to J. S. D Byrom of Brazoria. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said mare at my house.

J. E. GROCE, JR.

San Bernardo, May 23, 1835.

DOCTOR JOHN Y. WALLACE

Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Columbia and its vicinity.

June 5th, 1835.—41-tf.

GRAND BALL,

ON THE 4th. JULY AT

VELASCO.

THE public are Respectfully informed that their will be a BALL, given at the Velasco Hotel, on the 4th July next.

Velasco, June 20th, 1935—42.

Boarding School.

MISS TRASK respectfully announces to the public her intention of opening a Boarding School, for young ladies and misses, on the first of January, in Coles' Settlement:

Boarding per week,	$ 2
Tuition per quarter,	$6 to 10

For particulars, those interested are referred to
John P. Coles, Coles' Settlement.
Asa Hoxey, " "
Dr. J. B. Miller, San Felipe,
James F. Perry, Brazoria,
W. C. White, Columbia.

Coles Settlement, Dec. 2, 1834.-19t

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership herotofore existing, in the name and style of A.G.&R Mills is by mutual consent, this day dissolved, except in liquidation, those having claims against them will please present them for payment and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, or satisfactory arrangements—otherwise indulgence will not be given.

A. G. Mills,
R. Mills.

N. B. The business will in future be conducted by Robert Mills and David G. Mills in the name & style of Robert Mills and Comp., and their goods will be sold at reasonable prices for cash on the usual credit, to punctual customers.

NEW GOODS.

HANDY & LUSK

HAVE just received from New-York, per schooner Elizabeth Jane, a very extensive assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS—

All of which they offer for sale by the Bale, Case or Piece, at New Orleans prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of fashionable ready made summer clothing. Fine Guns, pocket, belt, holster and duelling pistols; a few medicine chests for plantations.

m2.35

MR. JOHN A. WHARTON is ym lawful Agent during my absence to the United States.

a25.34 W. B. SWENY.

o. beauty, as the watch dog does in watching over the tranquility of an aged parent. There are no tears that give so noble a lustre to the cheek of innocence, as the tears of filial sorrow.

THE CHOLERA.

MEMPHIS, MAY 7th,.—This fell destroyer of man, seemed last Friday disposed to take its valedictory to Memphis, which was a source of much gratification to the citizens, but, this joy was short lived. On Sunday morning several cases of this disease presented themselves among the citizens, since which, it has raged with increased m[illegible]ity and violence. In the last five or six days there have been upwards of twenty cases, six of which have proved fatal. We were informed this morning, by one of the physician of this place, that since the Cholera broke out here (which was about a month since,) that there had been 27 deaths, including those from the river, at the hospital, and the resident citizens; [illegible] of which were of Cholera.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mobile and of the county, on the 18th ult., Hugh L. White was nominated for the Presidency.—*Natchez Courier.*

Mr. Sherdian Knowles has written an ode, called "The Battle of Lexington," which he pronounced at his benefit at Boston.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE!—The execution of a man at Waterford, Ireland, by the name of Pyne, who afterwards was found to have been the *wrong person*, has created much excitement. The Duke of Wellington, March 31st stated the particulars in the House of Lords. The guilty wretch was a man by the name of savage, who had murdered his wife nine years ago, and since had not been heard of, but the fatal error arose from witnesses swearing to the identity of Pyne and Savage. Pyne maintained a dogged silence and Judge Torrens thought the evidence sufficient to hang him. This is a practical and most melancholy evidence of the danger of trusting to circumstantial evidence of any kind, and of the necessity in fact, of abolishing capital punishment for life, be the crime what it may.

CONUNDROM.

O. and P. run a race. B. backs O. —P. wins. Now why is B. like a man who goes to a tobacconist's shop, and asking for *short-cut*, the tobacconist gives him *Pig tail!*—An answer is requested.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.—The Alton (Illinois) Spectator gives the following description of the limestone bluffs which rise in the immediate vicinity of that town:

"There is a feature in the adjacent scenery that can but be regarded with feelings such as the stupendous features of mother earth ever inspire. I allude to the lime stone bluffs immediately above the town, which rise perpendicularly, from near the water, to the hight of seven hundred feet, presenting on the river side a craggy front of lime stone. The pallisades of the Hudson have been the theme of prose and rhyme, and the pen of Shakspeare has immortalized the cliffs of Dover, and why shall the gigantic bluffs of Alton be allowed to tower forth their beauties to the "desert air," "unknown, unhonored, and unsung;" while their inferiority to the former are questionable, and the poet's sublime description of the latter would no more than do them justice. On these bluffs watching for his prey, can be seen that proud bird, the original of that design, chosen by the American statesman to represent our national character,—I mean the American Eagle. The shore at the base of this waveworn cliff, affords except at very high water a pleasant walk, where can be

NOTICE

TO SHIP-MASTERS.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that an other flagstaff has been erected at the mouth of the Rio Brazos and as the bar is very often too rough for boats to board vessels, they might be deceived by seeing both flags flying and in range together, therefore the following signals will be exhibited.

At high water will be hoisted at the flagstaff a white flag with a *Mexican Eagle, in black* in the middle. If it is half tide or low water the same will be hoisted at half mast only—should she not be boarded and there be plenty of water on the Bar the following rules may be observed:

When the vessel is near down to the Bar the flag on the flagstaff will be hauled down and two smaller flags erected at a suitable distance from each other *these* flags will be a black Ball on a white ground—and are the ranges for crossing the Bar without a *Pilot.* In running down should it be to rough for boats to come out you should lay off and on, taking care not to get to the Westward of the Bar as there is generally a strong current setting in that direction, and unless your vessel sails well it will be almost impossible to come in. Vessels with good ground tackle need not be afraid to anchor off the Bar taking care to anchor in 4 1 2 fathoms water in rough weather, and in fine weather they can anchor in safety in 3 1-2 fathoms. When vessels are off the Bar in bad weather, a fire will be made on the Beach every night. I shall still continue to conduct the Pilotage as usual and so do my duty at the hazard of my life.

J. BROWN, Pilot.

Mouth of Rio Brazos, May 23td 1335

AUCTION

SALE OF FURNITURE.

ON the 15th, day of July next, will be sold at Bolivar to the highest bidder for Cash the house-hold Furniture of the subscriber consisting of Parlour, Chamber and Table Furniture—Saddles Bridles Books &c. &c.

HENRY AUSTIN.

Bolivar June 20th 1835. 42—3t.*

office for copies of the Federal and State Constitutions, and various Statutes of the State, including the Colonization Laws that time after time have been printed by the different previous proprietors of the establishment, the subscriber and proprietor is now making arrangements to procure all of said laws of the State applicable to this Colony, and to have the same translated by a translator whose capacity shall be admitted, and to publish the same, after the arrangement of several members of the bar; with an Index and marginal notes. The subscriber is well satisfied of the general utility of such a compilation, he therefore intends to spare no pains or expense in its accomplishment. If he receives that support that will justify the publication the work will be offered to the public as soon as it can be prepared, at THREE DOLLARS for each copy, to be paid on the delivery of the Book. That no more than the number subscribed for will be printed, the subscription list is now offered to which all disposed to encourage the work can be subcribed before the same is closed.

F. C. GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE estate late property of Edward Robertson deceased, will be leased for the term of one year. It is situated 3-4 of mile from town, and consists of about one hundred and twenty acres of land, twenty of which is cleared and under fence, a good house kitchen &.—Terms made known on application to

EDMUND ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 7th: 1835,

Copartnership Notice

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership, under firm of Bennet & Sharp, in the purchase of the entire stock of Merchandize formerly belonging to Mr. Sterling M'Neel, are now prepared to dispose of them on as reasonable terms as good of the same quality can be bought in the country. The Stock consists of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, MEDICINES, &c &c.

Our Friends, and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a CALL.

THEODORE BENNET.
JOHN SHARP.

Brazoria, June 3d, 1835. —40—tf.

MR. JOHN A. WHARTON is ym lawful Agent during my absence to the United States.

a25.34 W. B. SWENY,

Address of Genl. Cos
and of J B Miller

THE
TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 1 BRAZORIA, SATURDAY JUNE 27, 1835. NUMBER 43.

TERMS:

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
F. C. GRAY,

And will be printed for subscribers every Saturday at $5 per annum, if paid at the end of six months, or $7, if not paid until the expiration of the year.

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements of eight lines or under $1 for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

☞ All communications of a personal nature will be charged for the same as advertisements.

Attorney at Law.

I. N. MORELAND will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is in Liberty, of the Trinity river.

Reference—W. H. Sledge, } Columbia.
Jno. Chilton, }
J. S. D. Byrom. Brazoria,
P. C. Jack, } San Felipe,
m21-29 Mosely Baker, }

PILOTAGE of the Brazos.

THE undersigned being appointed Pilot by the Illustrious Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Columbia for the Bar of the Brazos, takes this opportunity of informing all, whom it may concern, that he shall strictly adopt the following rules.—In all cases when vessels approach the Bar, if prudent, they will be boarded, if not, observe the following signals: The Mexican Flag will be hoisted to the Top of the Staff at high water, & in crossing the Bar bringing two white Flags with a red Ball in each in a range, should it not be possible to board a Vessel, and not prudent for a Vessel to attempt to cross the Bar, the Mexican Flag will be hoisted half mast, and under no circumstances will the signals be exhibited.

F. J. HASKINS, Branch Pilot.

Velasco, May 9th 1835.

P. S. The undersigned has provided two substantial Boats & a full crew, and is determined to use every exertion in the discharge of his duties.— F. J. HASKINS.

Negroes, Land &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one thousand acres of land, being part of the league granted by the mexican government to Friesman, situated on the Brazos river adjoining Henry Jones. This is one of the first and best selections on the river and with the exception of about 700 acres previously sold the purchaser has the privilege of making his choice and locating the quantity offered on any part of the balance of the league which has a great proportion of peach and cane on it.

I will also sell three or four negroes and about one hundred head of cattle of which there are about six yoke of work oxen. The land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers.

JOHN R. JONES.

Agreeably to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board of medical censors for this jurisdiction, held in Brazoria on the 24th ult., it was ordered that the following resolution be republished in the "Texas Republican for one month; viz:

Resolved, That the applicant for Licence, shall have received from some public School, Society, College or University, legally authorised, a degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine or Surgery or a Diploma or other certificate evidencing his capacity to practice Medicine, Surgery, &c. &c. &c. When such degree, diploma or certificate has not been obtained, the candidate for license shall submit to a satisfactory examination before the Board, and present and read a Medical essay and publicly defend it.

By order of the Board,
T. F. L. PARROTT.

Brazoria, March 14th, 1835.

BRAZORIA TEXAS.

JUNE 27, 1835.

Providence has at length favored us with the most refreshing and congenial showers of rain, in the nick of time to save the crops. It is pleasing to notice what a visible change has taken place in the countenances of all farmers, since vegetation have commenced a new life. We may now expect to reap a plentiful harvest. Success to the Farmers—peace, happiness, and prosperity to Texas.

We have received no late news from the U. States, prior to the 28th of May.

Health of Brazoria.—The health of our village is uncommonly good at this time—but one case of fever have as yet occurred.

Different rumours from the upper country, state that six or eight persons have been murdered by the Indians, a short time since—we understand that three companies of rangers are now in pursuit of the murderers.

Since the above was put in type, we understand that one of the companies overhauled a party of the Indians and killed six of them in the skirmish and took one of the party prisoner with the loss of one of the whites. We probably shall be able to give further information on the subject next week.

We have not heard the fate of the Schrs., Martha and Columbia, which was captured by the Mexican Revenue Cutter, Montezuma, nor the passengers who were taken with the above mentioned Schooners. The first information that may reach us concerning them, shall have immediate circulation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(For the Republican.)

THE FARMER, No. 2.

In a national point of view, the subject assumes an importance that should render it primary to the public concerns, the augmentation of wealth, which is produced by a prosperous agriculturists, is most equally diffused among the people, the most permanent, the least affected by political commotions, and consequently the most favorable to independence. Wealth, from an improved husbandry and tillage of the soil, is of slow acquisition, and necessarily imposes habits established by practice—and a decided and permanent national character. Manufactories & commerce are more sudden and rapid in their growth, more dependent on intrinsic circumstances, and without prosperous agriculture, are liable to those variety of changes that are attended with individual ruin and much uncertainty in the national revenue. When agriculture is made the chief concern, legislation is made more simple and easy; but in proportion as any other interest receives the fostering care of government, beyond what flows from agricultural prosperity, legislation becomes more extended and simple, and assumes the nature of a mercantile and commercial house, against whose long and continued success, there is great uncertainty. This pursuit is of all others the most favorable to patriotism, and should on this account receive greater national care, in addition to his fire side, and those of consanguinity in common with his fellow citizens; the farmer has those of hill, dale, and meadow—of the vine which he has for many years taught to climb the arbor, and the spreading oak which his father had planted. But it is chiefly the perfection of character for which agriculture, on the score of patriotism, claims the supervision of government—it is not reasonable that Washington would have exhibited that more than of ambition, and have contented to indulge these sentiments so congenial to the spirit of the times and republican institutions, had not his partiality for rural pursuits been great, and his habits those of a good farmer. There is something in the very nature of rural calling so congenial to the developement of perfection in character, that other circumstances being equal, we may ever look to them to [illegible] the most [illegible], and the most in consonance with the happiness of mankind.

Since the introduction of modern [illegible], gardening, and a [illegible] architecture, we know of no pursuit which more varied or higher [illegible] of beauty are brought into [illegible]. To lay out the grounds, to [illegible] ornamental trees to the best effect, to group them according to their [illegible], to [illegible] range, to design the [illegible] and site of the dwelling and the out buildings [illegible] in a manner as to secure the highest degree of beauty and comfort, imply a delicacy, accuracy & [illegible] of taste [illegible] the most cultivated minds [illegible] ance references! When all this is taken in connection with the scientific information which the above subjects, and others that are called into requisition by the profession of a Farmer require, the elevated nature of agriculture cannot fail of being perceived. It may be said that farmers generally can ever expect to bestow attention to these subjects. The latitude for the amplification of these principles of beauty is very great, and the degrees of approach towards perfection are almost infinite, and consequently are more or less within the perview of every farmer. If he erects only the most ordinary cottage, its site, its style, and its arrangement for comfort, are subjects that require taste & judgment. If he wishes to set out an ornamental plant, or to direct a climber, all his native taste, & that arising from converse and reading, are called into action. On the female mind the cultivation of flowers, and an attention to landscape drawing, have an effect that improves and refines. The floral tints and hues, the forms and color of the foliage, and the ever varying light and shade falling on the scene, afford the most pleasing ideas of beauty, and serve to soften the manners. Y.

[FOR THE REPUBLICAN.]

MR. EDITOR.

I have understood that some of the young men of this place instend getting up a Debating Society, I am very much surprised that such a thing as this has no before been started, for there has *not* been a time before the last two or three years in this place but what such a society could have been started and kept up with spirit. A large portion of our population is composed of young men and very few of them I believe but are capable of entering into a debate on any common subject and many of them I have no doubt would be ornaments to any society.

The good effects of such an institution would in a short time be obvious to every one, it is calculated to draw the attention and keep up a continual excitement in the search of information and thereby store the mind with a great deal of information, on a thousand different subjects, which we otherwise would not have thought of—In fact the benefits of a debating society, in such a place as Brazoria, would be incalculable, we all have time enough to study, and meet one night in each week, where we can discuss any subject that may be laid before us, where, though it may not be as clearly explained, we should at any rate get a right view of the subject.—

A YOUNG MAN.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

TEXAS.

When I recall my mind from surrounding objects to complete the riveting scenes and objects [illegible]—who [illegible] this long [illegible]—[illegible] now is [illegible], wide-extended plains—[illegible], and [illegible] timber—[illegible] a wild, rude and hostile [illegible], but now [illegible], and [illegible], [illegible] & recognizable [illegible], [illegible] series, [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] delighted view, [illegible] hearts of the [illegible] kind [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

The long and gentle slope which leaves the [illegible] of the Gulf, ascends to the distance of from 30 to 70 miles toward the interior, and here begins by insensible degrees, to [illegible] undulating prairies—being interspersed at various points & [illegible], with verdant form clubs of timber, and continuous meandering skirts, which point out various rivulets, creeks and rivers. The whole country is formed of prairies, beautiful sattined with valuable grass and botanics, and thus intersected and interspersed with various valuable timbers, skirting water courses, and crowning in some instances, romantic eminences. In many places the eminences, or inclined plains are so regularly and beautiful decorated with timber forming straight rows or avenues, then variegated into serpentine arches or verdant alcoves.

From some of these airy mounds circularly studded with fine groves, with spaces seemingly designed for buildings, nature invites the cultures of art with the most alluring smiles.

The soil is fertile, and *proves* productive: good tasted and cool water may be obtained from springs or wells of moderate depth, the climate serene, salubrious and healthy.

These prairies undulations are remarkable, they form high and distant points sometimes so distant that a man and horse seem in the distance but a speck or mote and leave between a vast declivious vale, from which not seldom breaks upon the astonished wanderer's eye the wild deer or buffalo in *"countless thousands."*

Reader, imagine yourself mounted on the fleet and well trained mustang, in swift pursuit of the huge bounding buffalo, which you now descry turning the brow of yon distant gentle mount, while your strong lunged steed is bringing you fast upon their rear with thrilling triumph—listen! you hear the mighty roar—the tremendous crashing of their numerous hoofs—which, with the gross bellowing respiration of a thousand monsters, adding terror to excitement, seems to renovate your flying steed to furious speed. The moment,

now, to the novice in this chase becomes *awful*—for, at this minute he is carried, as with a mighty rushing hurricane, amidst dissolving worlds—he flies swift into their rumbling midst—But now's the triumph of the veteran creole, for with well-poised rifle he selects his mark, and never fires in vain. The firing of hunters is the signal for retreat—for when the wounded buffalo finds himself incapable of further retreat, he often turns when able, upon his pursuers, to try the chance of war. The run of this game, like that of the deer, is often known, when they are discovered by the very experienced huntsman, and then flight is intercepted by standers who select their posts and take large spoil from the passing herd. In this way, the buffalo is followed in some instances, for two or three days in succession.

This kind of hunting, as well as that for the wild horse require as much firm nerve, and manly dexterity, as any sport, or engagements of man.

Many of the intervening letters of my correspondent from the one last quoted, to one dated in 1834, furnish no items in relation to Texas, sufficient concise or specific to afford any verbal extracts, but give in substance what is written above. But in this letter he informed me, that "though the question of *right*, between Col. Austin and Major Robinson had not been finally adjusted; the voice of God and the people are for old Sterling C. Robertson, and his success is nearly sealed, which says he I will apprize you of it the instant that it is realized beyond disdute—and then I want you to come without delay, and bring with you all who can pay his or their passage here." "In this colony a married man can get a league (4444 acres) for 95 dollars, and a single man one quarter this quantity for 875,00, the other three fourths when he gets a wife. There is no respect of colours here with regard to privileges in getting land"—"bring all you can, black and white, and I will pay the expenses for half (2222 acres,) which I have done for some, & which is common here." "I am consulted by a gentleman in New-Orleans as to the articles of trade most profitable from this city; and advised them to bring provisions and breadstuffs—as the produce of the country, though *very great* cannot supply the emigration; but provisions from Baltimore or New York could not compete with those from New Orleans, it would not therefore be good policy to send any thing of this kind, except flour, crackers, or sea bread and coffee." "I will further add to the list of articles heretofore given you, the following which are much used here and now wanting viz: mill saws, all kinds of casting, grass blades, steel corn mills, coffee mills, butcher knives, and in short I would say every thing is wanting here, that an emigrant wants in a particular manner reiterated the want of some provisions which were made scarce by the greatness of the emigration to that country, as follows: "We are in great want of flour or hard ship bread, coffee and bacon, as the influx of emigration is so great our bountiful land of honey cannot furnish a supply in its present young state."

"Advise all to come and see, and hasten on yourself, as a *certain fortune* awaits your early arrival." "Success has crowned the efforts of Col. Robertson, and according to my promise, I now advise you of a rare chance of enjoying all the comforts of this life, that are now laid before you, and you should lose no time in securing them. Come before Christmas, as I fear much of this choice country (if not all) will be taken before you can get here afterwards."

I will here remark, that the writer of these letters had fastened his attachment to the colonies of Austin and Robertson, and viewing them as containing enough to satiate all the reasonable desires of man, even to the accumulation of *bounties*, he esteemed is an important consideration, and one that would secure all the "inestimable advantages" of life to secure an early and cheap residence here.

EXEBO.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IS NEATLY EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

MARTIN PROFECTO DE COS.

Commandant General and Inspector of the internal States of the East.

TO THE INHABITANTS:

Fellow Citizens—

Hardly had the Republic commenced to enjoy under the shade of a just and paternal Government, that peace so much desired by all good Mexicans, where in a corner of the South there was raised a new standard of Rebellion, and the inquiet DON JUAN ALVAREZ proclaimed principles so destructive, that the minds most cold and moderate, were alarmed, the new Government knew very well the elements of discord were concentrated in Zacatecas and there fixed his principal attention, but a few days past when their fears were released, the authorities of that State under captious pretext, to which they were obligated as the essential principle of their existence and declared themselves superior to the general powers of the Republic. In these circumstances the Commandant General of these States observed with grief that in the Capital of Coahuila & Texas—they were preparing combustibles to employ them against the Supreme Government alledging the same causes, and apparently with the same tendencies as the movement in Zacatecas. They gave the Government in charge to the same, who directed the Legislature to pass those memorable decrees, which were resisted by the people in the year 1833; they induced the honorable Congress to enact a law for the Alienation of FOUR HUNDRED LEAGUES OF LAND in Texas, without subjecting themselves in the Sale to the general Laws, doubtless with the intention to please the colonists, and avail themselves of their efforts in the meditated insurrection, they attempted to stain the national decorum by opposing, although fruitlessly, the entrance of the Federal troops to occupy the barracks in Monclova, as they were annoyed by the sight of those centinels over their conduct, they were forward to disobey the Law of the 31st of last March for the civil Militia, they armed the greatest number possible and caused among other evils a withdrawal of the precious arms necessary for the growing agriculture of the country. They secreted in Monclova, the Senior Gomes Farias, who was passing to embark to leave the republic, they published a threatening, a project of Law [*Intiva*] for the permanancy of the local Militia, they committed other criminal acts, and at last the civil authorities of Coahuila & Texas resolved, that a company of Civil Militia assemble in Monclova, should take the field under the pretext of subjugating the Department of Saltillo to the disgrace of Coahuila & Texas, two or three strangers inquiet by temperament and spiculations and with a little vivacity in their manners, were those, who put the State in Combustion and believed it possible to release their views as tortious as difficult, pretending to involve in their attempts the honest and good colonists of Texas, who by inclination and convenience have always remained attached to the Supreme Government, to seduce these the new settlers. they exagerated their situation, and made them believe that there was not in the nation power sufficient to reduce them in case of an insurrection—How much they erred, the commanding General contemplated the revolution of Coahuila as of a singular character, because it involved views entirely new and offensive to all Mexicans; from the beginning he took precautionary measures to prevent its consequences, which in some degree disconcerted the labours of those, who directed the movements. His Excellency, the Governor, has lately made the reflections, necessary to shew the evils, which threatened the State;—but if by a fatality he should not attend to reason and desire to carry forward the meditated revolution, then I shall operate with arms to chastise the termerity of the revolters. The troops of the Supreme General, which have been placed under my orders, will never forget their oaths—and are always determined or decided to maintain the national decorum, will in this case do their duty. I shall not loose sight of the frontier people who merit more consideration than the local authorities, and when even it may be necessary to move any force of the line (of out posts) I shall do it and provide for their security with regard to the savage tribes. Inhabitants of the Eastern States; these are the occurrencies which have lately called your attention, the simple relation of them which I have made is sufficient for you to form a competent judgment of the doings of Coahuila, which although, was ostensibly manifest; nothing but an uniformity with the projects of Zacetacus have in reality other views; but ready therefore to repel the insidious suggestions of the well minded, look with merited contempt upon those who attempt to seduce you with pair tings, and rely always on the particular estimation which is proffered to you by your fellow-citizen and friend.

MARTIN PERFCTO DE COS.

Matamoras, May 1835.

BRAZORIA TEXAS.

JUNE 27, ... 1835.

We have made arrangements to lay before the public, the proceedings of the contemplated meeting in Columbia, in the shortest possible time. The meeting is looked to with a great deal of anxiety, as it will decide what course the citizens of this Jurisdiction will pursue in the impending storm.

The Primary Judge of this Jurisdiction, adjourned Court until Monday next.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting on Tuesday, we give place to the letter of our Chief, calling on us for men to sustain the Governor. We think the Chief has been too precipitate in his call, in all cases where the interests of a community are concerned the people should be consulted before any measures are taken, which may involve them in difficulty. As there were no measures which can commit any one taken at the meeting, we give the proceedings, and remarks in full. A general meeting is fixed for to-morrow, by which we shall be able to find out the true sentiment of the people, which shall be published next week. The address of Commandant General Cos, will also be found in our columns of to day.

SCHOOL AT COLUMBIA.

MR STEPHEN M. HALE announces, that on Monday the 29th instant, he will open an

ENGLISH SCHOOL,

in the town of Columbia, for children under twelve years of age.

June 24th, 1835. 43—tf.

N. B. JOHN CHAFFIN, for children above that age, up to 50 years.

A Meeting of the citizens of this Jurisdiction, will take place in the town of Columbia on the 28th. inst. A Barbecue will be furnished on the occasion by Josiah H. Bell.

DOCTOR ARTHUR APPLEWHITE

HAVING located in Brazoria, offers his professional services to the Citizens and inhabitants of Texas.—He received his medical testimonials from one of the best schools of the eastern Cities, and will with pleasure exhibit them to any person or persons who may call at his office, he hopes by his punctuality and success to merit a share of public favour.

Brazoria, May 23, 1835. tf.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed I shall sell for cash in the Town of Brazoria; on the 10th, July next a gold watch and chain levied upon, as the property of J. M'Caslin, to satisfy an execution in favor of H. M'Crackin, vs. said M'Caslin.

JOHN CHAFFIN, DEPUTY SHERIFF.

June 13th 1835–41.–

BY Sundry executions to me directed, I shall expose to public Sale for cash in the Town of Columbia on June 23d next All the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, also a half league land, adjoining T. F. L. Parrott, and others, belonging to Geo. Tennillo levied upon as the property of Geo. Tennille to satisfy sundry Executions in favor of Wyley Martin and others.—

ALSO: Two negro fellows, levied upon as the property of [illegible] Long to satisfy an execution in favor of J. S. D. Byrom. May 21, 1835.—

ALSO: On the 6th day of July next at the same place the lower third league No. 6 Known as part of the Bolivar league, levied upon as the property of Lawrence S. Kinney, in favour of J. W. Hall vs. said Kinney. Also one tract of land lying on the east side of the Brazos and opposite the Gin place, part of the Packer tract, levied upon as the property of P. R. Splane to satisfy sundry Executions in favour of Margaret Jameson, T. F. L. Parrott, and S. Bowen and others vs said Splane.

ALSO: Three negroes, Hardy, Milam and Eliza levied upon as the property of P. R. Splane and Ann W. Splane to satisfy Two executions in favor of M'Neel and Woodson and T. F. L. Parrott Adm'r of J. Austin.

ALSO: A Quarter league of land formerly belonging to the Estate of Saml. Toy on the east side of the Bernardo, just above the Mound, levied upon as the property of E. Mather to satisfy an execution in favour of A. C. Homes.

ALSO: Two Houses & Lots in Brazoria adjoining Jeffery and Byrom and others levied upon as the property of Saml. Young to satisfy several executions in favor of W. H. Jack and others.

ALSO: One house and lot in Brazoria levied upon as the property of H. H. League to satisfy an Execution in favor of J. S. D. Byrom, vs. T. R. Erwin Prl. and H. H. League *security*.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable Silas Dinsmore, primary Judge of the jurisdiction of Columbia bearing date 2nd day of March last, will be sold at Public Auction for cash in hand, at the Court house in the Town of Columbia on the 6th day of August next; the following tracts of Land as the property of Thomas Cayce the same having been specially mortgaged and pledged for the payment of the purchase money, viz: One League of land known as the Teel league situated on the San Bernardo and also the half of a league lying immediately below References to which will be more particular and satisfactory on the day of sale. The above property will be sold at the instance of George Huff as Curator of the succession of Samuel Sawyer. deceased.—

JOHN CHAFFIN, DEPUTY SHERIFF

Columbia, June, 4th, 1835—40—

Notice.

COLUMBUS R. PATTON, having applied to the Primary Judge of the Jurisdiction of Columbia, for letters of Administration on the succession of William Alexander late of this Jurisdiction, deceased. It is ordered by the Court that Public Notice be given of said application and if cause be not shewn within thirty days from this date that the petition of the applicant will be granted.

SILAS DINSMORE JR, PRIMARY JUDGE.

Columbia, June 3d, 1835—40 tf.

Race.

THERE will be a match race over the Columbia Turf, on Tursday, 1st Oct. next, between Capt. John Chaffin's horse Gambler and P. R. Splan's horse Rocket, for One Thousand Dollars.

Also, the Columbia Jockey Club will commence on Monday the 5th October.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between George Huff & Son, is this day dissolved by limitation.

G. HUFF,
W. P. HUFF.

San Felipe, May 14, 1834.

DOCTOR E. HARRIS,

HAVING located himself permanently [illegible] lumbia for the purpose of practising [illegible] Surgery, &c.; is now ready to attend to a[illegible] in his line. His office is next door to [illegible] Chaffin. By strict attention to business [illegible] with the success which has attended a lo[illegible] of practice in the United States of the [illegible] hopes to share a part of that public patronage [illegible] has been so liberally bestowed on his brothers [illegible] profession.

Resolutions of the war party

PUBLIC MEETING.

(For the Republican.)

The following letter from the Political Chief of this Department was received in the town of Columbia on Monday evening, and early next morning a respectable meeting of the citizens took place. This meeting was characterised by the talents and respectability of those who composed it, and also by the harmony and good feeling which prevailed. However great might be the discrepancy between those who composed the meeting upon some points, upon two there was not a dissenting voice, viz: union and organization, without these, all agree, that we have nothing to expect, but ruin and anarchy. We anticipate that the same spirit will pervade the contemplated meeting, that was manifested on the former occasion; if so nothing but good can be the result. Whether we resolve toattempt the rescue of the Governor, or whether we resolve to adopt measures defensive or offensive towards the anarchists;one thing is certain, organization will be the order of the day. One act of the late Governor and Congress is highly obnoxious to the citizens of this jurisdiction; and in fact Gen. Coss himself, cannot be more directly opposed to it than we are. I allude to the selling of the public land. This shameful bartering of the public domain, for a mere song, calls, loudly calls,for the indignation of every patriotic citizen.

If the purchasers could be induced to abrogate that sale, it would be like "pouring oil into the troubled waters;" it would secure union, organization and success. But perhaps this would be asking too much of poor, blind, human nature, and perhaps they are yet destined to experience the fate of the boy, who in attempting to take preserves from the jar, grasped so many, hat he could not extract his hand. After all, I fear, (if dissension is to rise amongst us) that this will be the rock upon which we will split. But I for one in the accomplishment of so grand an object as organization, cannot be detered by so (comparatively) trifling an incident, nor should others. Those who have any knowledge of the Yazoo affair, will agree with me that it is unnecessary to resort to such measures, as Gen. Coss has done in order to annul the sale. Some object to obeying the orders of the Political Chief, on the ground that we would be promoting the views, and accomplishing the ends of a few sordid, selfish individuals To these I say; it matters his not, we will byso doing accomplish our grand object *organization*; and then the balance ofpower will be in the hands of the people, and can no longer be wielded by a few individuals; and then bribery and corruption will no longer be the order of the day.

The necessity which now calls upon us for action, has long since been foreseen, and is met by many of us with a determination which no reverse or misfortune can check or impair. The Federal and State Government, under which we live, have long been agitated by turmoils and commotions, and he who judges of the future, by the past can see no end to the Anarchy which now prevails. Blessed as we are with a salubrious climate, and a soil that is not surpassed by any land beneath the sun; and with citizens alike bold, talented and enterprising, we only require law and government to make Texas the most desirable and most flourishing, portion of the Globe. Now we have an opportunity of obtaining the invaluable blessings; and let us embrace it. Listen to the situation of affairs as represented to you by your Political Chief. Does not anarchy prevail? what shall we do? Petition and remonstrate? "Lay not that flattering unction to your soul." How have our petitions been heretofore answered? Behold the fate of Austin!!! No, fellow-citizens. No! no!! no!!!

Trust not for freedom to the Franks;
In Texas swords, and Texas ranks,
The only hope of safety lies.

Too long have we been condemned to set like another Tantalus, in danger of the impending stone. Too long has agonizing doubt and harrassing uncertainty vexed and tortured us like a victim doomed to the task of Sisyphus, or bound to the wheel of Ixion.

CHIEFTAINCY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BRAZOS.

Fellow Citizens: It has become my duty as chief of this department, to advise you of the critical situation in which you and your rights as freemen, and as citizens of the State of Coahuila and Texas are placed by the usurpations of the military, that garrison the towns of the three Eastern States.

So far back as September of the last year they in conjunction with faction of Saltillo overthrew the constitutional authorities of the State & placed a military officer in the supreme executive power of the State as its Governor.—

In December last you were told by that officer that certain individuals had incured the displeasure of the General President of the Republic, and you were instructed not to vote for them as officers of the State. As freemen and lovers of liberty and the rights guaranteed by a federal republican Government, you chose to exercise your suffrages freely and openly. And you voted for Augustin Viesca for your Governor, your vote thus open and manfully given, called loudly upon that individual, to yield to your wishes although he knew he would be driven from his office by the military force of the nation; he took the oath of office and entered upon his duties, he saw soon the clouds, gathering around him and applied to the legislature for permission to establish his government in some place of safety ere the storm burst in all its violence upon his head. Texas was hailed by him as that favored spot, its inhabitants had been born and nursed in the cradle of liberty, their bosoms expanded with the breath of freemen, and their proud hearts spurned the yoke of Military power. Permission was granted to the Governor to come to Texas, he gathered together the documents of his office, important to the country and started, he was compelled to return to Montclova, because the Military had declared he should not pass to Texas; persuaded that could he reach Texas military rule and misrule would fall paralyzed, he made an attempt to elude the vigilence of the military, and reach Texas; who can escape the bayonets of a sanguinary soldiery? he has been taken and thrown into a dungeon—without a hope, without a prospect, except such as your proud spirit may determine on.

Let me ask you as one in common with yourselves, are you prepared to receive such a government as it may please the commandant General Coss and his masters to give you and again receive a military officer as your Governor; or will you support and sustain the officer your own voluntary vote placed in office, & who now lies in prison on account of the vote made in his favor. I think by the feelings which I have that I can answer, you will never submit tamely to such a course.

The object is to establish the supreme Executive authority of the state in Texas. This is highly important and it behooves every man to strain every nerve to accomplish so desired an object. Then let me call upon you in furtherance of your interest, and in obedience to the orders we have received, to turn out immediately, ORGANIZE and march to his relief, and bring him to a place of safety in this our favored Texas;

You will march to this place as soon as possible and wait for further orders.

Given at office in the town of San Felipe de Austin, this 21st day of June 1835.

J. B. MILLER.

At a meeting of the citizens held in the town of Columbia, on Tuesday the 23d of June, 1835, Silas Dinsmore, Jr., was called to the Chair. On motion of John A Wharton, seconded by Wm. H. Jack, Esq. [the letter of the Political Chief being under con ideration;] the following resolutions were unanmously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That in the sense of the present meeting, it is inexpedient to adopt any measures of committal, until all the citizens of this Jurisdiction can be consulted in general meeting.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Political Chief be requested to take the sense of the citizens of his Department, in regard to the most proper political measures, to be adopted on the present occasion.

3d. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the citizens of Texas, union, concert. and moderation in the adoption of measures, to meet the present crisis; and that we pledge our fortunes, lives and honor: in support of such measures, as the majority may adopt.

4th. *Resolved*, That a general meeting of the citizens of this Jurisdiction, be called to take place in the town of Columbia, at 12 o'clock on Sunday, the 28th inst.

5th. *Resolved*, That the Chairman be requested to address a letter to the Political Chief, enclosing him a copy of these resolutions, and assuring him that he will find us at all times ready & prompt to discharge our duties as good citizens.

6th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings together with the Political Chiefs letter, be published in handbill form, and in the Texas Republican.

On motion of Wm. J. Russell, Henry Smith, Branch T. Archer, Silas Dinsmore, Jr. Robert H. Williams. W. H. Sledge, William H. Jack, and John A. Wharton, were appointed a Committee to draft a report for the next meeting.

On motion of Branch T. Archer, the thanks of the meeting were presented to the Chairman.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until Sunday next, at 12 o'clock.

SILAS DINSMORE, Jr. *Chairman*

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Riggs & Hesskew, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those indebted to the above firm will please call and make payment to Hiram Riggs who is authorised to receive all monies due the firm. The bussiness will be continued by W. A. Hesskew.

HIRAM RIGGS.
W. A. HESSKEW.

DOCTOR
T. R. ERWIN.

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY AND OBSTETRICKS. j5-1

Strayed

FROM my plantation, a large American sorrel mare, blaze face, white feet; said mare formerly belonged to J. S. D. Byrom of Brazoria. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said mare at my house.

J. E. GROCE, JR.

San Bernardo, May 23, 1835.

DOCTOR
JOHN Y. WALLACE

Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Columbia and its vicinity.

June 5th, 1835.–41–tf.

GRAND BALL,

ON THE 4th. JULY AT
VELASCO.

THE public are Respectfully informed that their will be a BALL, given at the Velasco Hotel, on the 4th July next.

Velasco, June 20th, 1835–42.

IMPORTANT.

FACTS new, and than which, none can be more important, have been developed since the meeting of the people, at Columbia, on the 23d instant.

At that time, it was merely anticipated from circumstances, that Texas was threatened with impending ruin. Now, these anticipations are about to be but too well realized.

That a law has been passed by the General Congress, by which the colonists of Texas, are disfranchised, is a matter that admits of no doubt. The object is easily seen by the most indifferent observer. We are virtually, made aliens, by its operation and all the rights of citizens heretofore vested in us by law, are at one single blow prostrated. Under this pretext, their soldiery will assume the right of expelling the inhabitants, and all the benefits resulting from years of toil and hardships, are in a moment sacrificed.

From information received last night, which is entitled to the utmost credit, we understand that the troops under the command of General Cos, are now embodying, with the avowed intention of making a descent on Texas. Their numbers will be about three thousand, with Santa Ana probably at their head. They have been for some time making preparations for this movement and a large amount of public stores are now deposited at La Bahia.

The foreign vessels in the port of Matamoras have already been pressed into service for the purpose of transporting the troops.

It is contemplated that they will land at Labaca, in twenty or thirty days, and their head quarters will be established at Bexar.

There have been lately transported from Orleans to La Bahia, about six hundred barrels of flour and a quantity of powder.

Those facts are submitted without comment. They speak loudly for themselves. Their language cannot be misunderstood. Let the people think and act for themselves. Let them ask what is to be done? The answer seems to be obvious. Organization alone can save us, that organization can only be effected, by the immediate establishment of a provisional government.

Boarding School.

MISS TRASK respectfully announces to the public her intention of opening a Boarding School, for young ladies and misses, on the first of January, in Coles' Settlement:

Boarding per week, $ 2
Tuition per quarter, $6 to 10

For particulars, those interested are referred to
John P. Coles, Coles' Settlement.
Asa Hoxey, " "
Dr. J. B. Miller, San Felipe,
James F. Perry, Brazoria,
W. C. White, Columbia.

Coles Settlement, Dec. 2, 1834.–19t

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership herotofore existing in the name and style of A.G.&R Mills is by mutual consent, this day dissolved, except in liquidation, those having claims against them will please present them for payment and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, or satisfactory arrangements—otherwise indulgence will not be given.

A. G. Mills,
R. Mills.

N. B. The business will in future be conducted by Robert Mills and David G. Mills in the name & style of Robert Mills and Comp., and their goods will be sold at reasonable prices for cash on the usual credit, to punctual customers.

NEW GOODS.

HANDY & LUSK

HAVE just received from New-York, per schooner Elizabeth Jane, a very extensive assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS—

All of which they offer for sale by the Bale, Case or Piece, at New Orleans prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of fashionable ready made summer clothing. Fine Guns, pocket, belt, holster and duelling pistols; a few medicine chests for plantations.

m2.35

MR. JOHN A. WHARTON is ym lawful Agent durin absence to the United States.

a25.34 W. B. SWENY.

POETRY.

FAR-FAR AT SEA.

'Twas at night, when the bell had toll'd twelve,
And poor Susan had laid on her pillow,
In her ear whispered some fluttering elve,
"Your love is now tost on a billow,
Far-far at sea."

All was dark as she woke out of breath,
Not an object her fears could discover.
All was still as the silence of death,
Save Fancy, which painted her lover,
Far-far at sea.

So she whisperd a prayer, closed her eyes,
But the phantom still haunted her pillow,
Whilst, in terror, she echoed his cries,
As, struggling, he sunk in a billow,
Far-far at sea.

TO——

What dreams of waking rapture cheer
This drooping heart of mine,
When on thy bosom, Anna dear,
I pensively recline.

For while each kindling glance I view
So fondly bent on me,
My life, my love, my being too,
Are center'd all in thee.

I would not change thy seraph smile
For all the world could give;
Nor sweetness such as thine beguile
For all the world that live.

The tide of wealth in vain may flow,
'Tis lost, 'tis lost on me;
For ah! no other wealth I know
Than, Anna, loving thee!

EDWIN.

FILIAL DUTY.—There is no virtue that adds so noble a charm to the finest traits of beauty, as that which averts itself in watching over the tranquility of an aged parent. There are no tears that give so noble a lustre to the cheek of innocence, as the tears of filial sorrow.

THE CHOLERA.

MEMPHIS, MAY 7th,.—This fell destroyer of man, seemed last Friday disposed to take its valedictory to Memphis; which was a source of much gratification to the citizens; but, the joy was short lived. On Sunday morning several cases of this disease presented themselves among the citizens; since which, it has raged with increased malignity and violence. In the last five or six days there have been upwards of twenty cases, six of which have proved fatal. We were informed this morning, by one of the physicians of this place, that since the Cholera broke out here (which was about a month since,) that there had been 27 deaths, including those from the river, at the hospital, and the resident citizens; [illegible] of which were of Cholera.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mobile and of the county, on the 18th ult., Hugh L. White was nominated for the Presidency.—*Natchez Courier.*

Mr. Sherdian Knowles has written an ode, called "The Battle of Lexington," which he pronounced at his benefit at Boston.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE!—The execution of a man at Waterford, Ireland, by the name of Pyne, who afterwards was found to have been the *wrong person*, has created much excitement. The Duke of Wellington, March 31st stated the particulars in the House of Lords. The guilty wretch was a man by the name of savage, who had murdered his wife nine years ago, and since had not been heard of, but the fatal error arose from witnesses swearing to the identity of Pyne and Savage. Pyne maintained a dogged silence and Judge Torrens thought the evidence sufficient to hang him. This is a practical and most melancholy evidence of the danger of trusting to circumstantial evidence of any kind, and of the necessity in fact, of abolishing capital punishment.

Roasted alive.—We learn from a letter written by a citizen of Newport to his friend in this village, that on Thursday last, Mr. Hiram Barnet was literally broiled to death upon a bed of living coals. He left his family about 2 o'clock in the morning, and proceeding to the distillery of Feaner & Smith, raked some coals from the arch and placed himself upon a block of wood before them. At lenght some persons who slept in the distillery, were awakened by his groans and on going to the fire, they found the unfortunate man lying upon the coals, with his hands arms and body actually roasted. He was immediately removed to his family where he expired in a few hours.—*Herkimer County Whig.*

CHARACTER OF O'CONNELL.

By a Scotch writer in the *Glasgow Atlas*, who had purposely paid him a visit, and held with him a long conversation.

"O'Connell may hitherto have been a kind of buccaneer, in so far as the recognized laws are concerned. But O'Connell has organized the Irish nation, which before his day was in a state of anarchy. He has introduced an orderly, social state in Ireland, which will start into effective life so soon as the present goodness and cramping system is broken down. He has perfected the gorgeous insect which is to eat its way out of the chrysalis, and spring at once to life, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter. Lastly, O'Connell possesses the confidence of the Irish people, and is the only man who can govern Ireland. Ergo—O'Connell must hold office under the first really liberal administration that is formed. On the whole I quitted his presence with as favorable an impression of his heart as I had previously entertained of his talents.

The city council of New-York have appropriated $270 000 for the erection of a Court House, House of Detention, Debtor's Prison, &c., to be called the Hall of Justice.

CONUNDROM.

O. and P. run a race. B. backs O.—P. wins. Now why is B. like a man who goes to a tobacconist's shop, and asking for *short-cut*, the tobacconist gives him *Pig tail?*—An answer is requested.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.—The Alton(Illinois) Spectator gives the following description of the limestone bluffs which rise in the immediate vicinity of that town:

"There is a feature in the adjacent scenery that can but be regarded with feelings such as the stupendous features of mother earth ever inspire. I allude to the lime stone bluffs immediately above the town, which rise perpendicularly, from near the water, to the hight of seven hundred feet, presenting on the river side a craggy front of lime stone. The pallisades of the Hudson have been the theme of prose and rhyme, and the pen of Shakspeare has immortalized the cliffs of Dover, and why shall the gigantic bluffs of Alton be allowed to tower forth their beauties to the "desert air," "unknown, unhonored, and unsung;" while their inferiority to the former are questionable, and the poet's sublime description of the latter would no more than do them justice. On these bluffs watching for his prey, can be seen that proud bird, the original of that design, chosen by the American statesman to represent our national character,—I mean the American Eagle. The shore at the base of this waveworn cliff, affords except at very high water found in almost any quantities various and beautiful species of shell."

Auction Sale.

Will be sold at public auction, on the 28th day of June at 12 o'clock, one thousand acres of land on Austins Bayou, about eight miles from Galveston Bay & about 6 miles from Oyster Bay. this land is valuable for raising Hogs and Stock and Cotton &c.—There may be got three or four [illegible] some summer seats as it is in very healthey part of the country.

C. P. MYRICK

May 27th 1835 39-5

LEAGUE & AINSWORTH
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
COLUMBIA, JUNE 6. 1835.
40 tf.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

M W SMITH

NEW ROAD.

A New road has been cut out from [illegible] place to the Bay [illegible] closing at my house, which shortens the distance to Cedar lake 6 miles. persons going to or from Matagorda will find it greatly to their advantage to cross the river at my house, where there is a good ferry boat always at hand.

J. B. COWAN

38 tf

NOTICE

TO SHIP-MASTERS.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public, that an other flag-staff has been erected at the mouth of the Rio Brazos as the bar is very often too rough for boats to board vessels, they might be deceived by seeing both flags flying and in range together; therefore the following signals will be exhibited.

At high water will be hoisted at the flag-staff a white flag with a *Mexican Eagle, in black* in the middle. If it is half tide or low water the same will be hoisted at half mast only—should she not be boarded and there be plenty of water on the Bar the following rules may be observed:

When the vessel is near down to the Bar the flag on the flagstaff will be hauled down and two smaller flags erected at a suitable distance from each other *these* flags will be a black Ball on a white ground—and are the ranges for crossing the Bar without a *Pilot*. In running down should it be to rough for boats to come out you should lay off and on, taking care not to get to the Westward of the Bar as there is generally a strong current setting in that direction, and unless your vessel sails well it will be almost impossible to come in. Vessels with good ground tackle need not be afraid to anchor off the Bar taking care to anchor in 4 1-2 fathoms water in rough weather, and in fine weather they can anchor in safety in 3 1-2 fathoms. When vessels are off the Bar in bad weather, a fire will be made on the Beach every night. I shall still continue to conduct the Pilotage as usual and so do my duty at the hazard of my life.

J. BROWN, Pilot.
Mouth of Rio Brazos, May 23rd 1835.

AUCTION
SALE OF FURNITURE.

ON the 15th. day of July next, will be sold at Bolivar to the highest bidder for Cash the house-hold Furniture of the subscriber consisting of Parlour, Chamber and Table Furniture—Saddles Bridles Books &c. &c.

HENRY AUSTIN.

[illegible] 1835 42—2t.

PROSPECTUS
FOR PUBLISHING A PAPER UNDER THE TITLE OF
[illegible]
AND
TEXAS PLANTER

The undersigned propose to publish in the town of SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, a paper under the above title, the columns of which shall be devoted to the diffusion of political and other useful knowledge.

[illegible] is the most eligible location for such an establishment, [illegible] the fact that it is the [illegible] communica[illegible] [illegible] centra[illegible] paper [illegible] distributed with facility to all parts of the country.

The [illegible] will be a tool to no party, but will fearlessly [illegible] those connected political events which [illegible] and [illegible] the right of rejecting such communications as they may deem unworthy of [illegible].

The [illegible] will [illegible] to advocate [illegible] principle [illegible] measures as [illegible] Texas and the Mexican Confederation [illegible] oppose very [illegible] tending to dissolve or weaken the [illegible] between them.

The [illegible] intelligence [illegible] received, and every thing [illegible] immediately translated and in[illegible] [illegible] most speedy [illegible] readers.

By [illegible] the publishers hope to [illegible] people of Texas [illegible] patronage.

[illegible]
[illegible] BORDEN, JR.
JOHN P. BORDEN.

CONDITIONS.

The Telegraph [illegible] on a sheet larger than any [illegible] in advance, [illegible] $7 if not paid until the end of the year.

PROPOSALS.

Repeated applications having been made at this office for copies of the Federal and State [illegible] and various statutes of the state, including all the Colonization Laws that have at any time been granted by the different previous proprietors of this establishment, the subscriber and proprietor is now making arrangements to procure all of said laws of the State applicable to Coahuila, and to have the same translated by a translator whose capacity shall be [illegible], and to publish the same, after the arrangement of several numbers together; with an Index and marginal notes. The subscriber is well satisfied of the general utility of such accomplishment, he therefore intends to spare no pains or expense in its accomplishment. If he receives that support that will justify the publication the work will be offered to the public as soon as it can be prepared, at THREE DOLLARS for each copy, to be paid on the delivery of the Book. That no more than the number subscribed for will be printed. the subscription list is now offered to which all disposed to encourage the work can be subscribed before the same is closed.

F. [illegible] GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE estate rate property of Edward Robertson deceased, will be leased for the term of one year. It is situated 3-4 of mile from town, and consists of about one hundred and twenty acres of land, twenty of which is cleared and under fence, a good house kitchen &.—Terms made known on application to

EDMUND ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 7th: 1835,

Copartnership Notice

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership, under the firm of Bennet & Sharp, in the purchase of the entire stock of Merchandize formerly belonging to *Mr. Sterling M'Neel*, are now prepared to dispose of them on as reasonable terms as goods of the same quality can be bought in the country. The Stock consists of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, *MEDICINES*, &c &c.

Our Friends, and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a CALL.

THEODORE BENNET.
JOHN SHARP.

Brazoria, June 3d, 1835. —40—tf.

MR. JOHN A. WHARTON is my lawful Agent during my absence to the United States.

a25.34

W. B. SWENY.